

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[SIXPENCE.]

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

## THE STATE PROSECUTIONS.

A journalist frequently experiences a difficulty in finding a subject for remark; and sometimes, though less frequently, his only difficulty is that of selecting one out of the many topics that press themselves imperatively upon his attention. The latter seems to be the case at present with most of our contemporaries; they are called on to select, not to find or to make, and their almost unanimous choice falls upon the most engrossing question of the day, discussed in all companies, talked of at all hours, meeting everybody in all places. Break in, as a third, on the conversation of any two men of your acquaintance, and the chances are that Ireland is the topic of their talk, and O'Connell "the last man in their mouths." There is nothing extraordinary in this; the periods at which any evil reaches a crisis, or passes from one stage into another, are always those that excite most interest, though they are not always those which most deserve it. Those who looked beyond the everyday surface of things—with a mere glance at which all are too apt to be satisfied—must have seen that the present stage of the contest between the law and those who were evading it, between the Government and those who were holding it up to scorn, was inevitable. But there are very many whom the change from quiet suffering to busy repression—from the passive to the active mood—on the part of the Executive—has taken by surprise. This, however, will wear off—like all other surprises—and the permanent feeling it will leave will be one likely to direct men's minds more than ever to the real merits of the case. The late events prove, beyond a doubt, that both parties are in earnest, and the prosecutions of those who may now be called the state offenders in Ireland, will furnish a series of discussions, having an individual interest as far as individuals are affected by them, but involving also questions of general and national importance.

All these differences and dissensions are to be deplored; whatever may be their ultimate results, at present they are evils. But as we are bound to deduce as much good as possible from the circumstances in which we are placed, we are glad to turn from the immediate collision of parties to consider the manner in which it has been conducted. It has proved, beyond all doubt, the influence of the law—considered as a power existing beyond, and irrespective of, parties and persons. There is a marked—and a very favourably marked—progress in society in this respect; to appreciate it we have only to compare the present with the past, to compare how past governments have acted against those who gave it cause for putting out its strength, and how that power was resisted by those against whom it was put in force. Popular discontent, popular leaders, public assemblies, for obtaining redress for what are considered public wrongs—violent harangues, the outward sign of inward feeling still more violent; none of these are things peculiar to the days that are passing over us. They have all existed in different shapes in almost every age; no form of government is exempt from popular discontents—all have experienced them. A state of perfect contentment would be that normal health of the body politic, which is perhaps in theory possible, but which certainly is not found in political or social systems, more than perfect health can be met with in the individual human frame. Not one man out of ten thousand has a constitution so perfect that it can be pronounced absolutely free from ailment. There is either some malady, or the germs of it, and of the most perfect it can only be said that they are less diseased than others. It is so with states; none are free from evils, and all do, more or less, give vent to their sense of suffering. In proportion as the ruling power is wise, it will perceive their seat and their cause; if it is benevolent as well as wise, it will apply the remedy, as well as discover the evil; if it is merely strong—but neither wise nor benevolent—it will silence the cry of complaint by crushing the complainers. And then? Why that which is a blending of folly and crime will ultimately produce the fruits of crime and folly in all ages—horrible, cruel, bloody, and unsparing revenge—deferred only till the day when the oppressed become the strongest. As the policy that represses the manifestations of discontent has always been the readiest, it has been the one most frequently resorted to; where the disposition to inquire and alleviate exists in addition to it, it is the best—for peace and order of some kind, though it be but the consequence of compulsion, is absolutely necessary. Whether the latter exist or not, the former is always resorted to; and the manner in which this has been done in times past, and that of which we are now the witnesses, is the point to which we wish to direct attention.

Governments will always do, for their own convenience or security, just as much as the people will submit to without resisting, or permit without remonstrance. Wealth and civilization are not in themselves security against political thralldom, and a people unfitted for liberty will never remain long unenslaved. It is the temper of the people, then, that modifies and controuls the exercise of the ruling power, whatever it may be. Englishmen had wrung the *habeas corpus* from the monarchical power long before the *lettres de cachet* were abolished in France. But governments have been very strong and very unscrupulous in using their strength in England, down to times comparatively recent. During the last half of the past century and the first five-and-twenty years of the present one there was, from time to time, a struggle between the rulers and the ruled, as if the prerogative scarcely knew the limits of its powers, or the people those of their rights. When Wilkes—who "agitated" the City as effectually as O'Connell does Ireland—was prosecuted by the government of the day, the Ministry aggravated the Opposition against it by the "general warrants" which it issued, the legality of which was contested. When it proceeded against Sir Francis Burdett, for "inflammatory language," it forthwith committed him to the Tower. What is the difference between the circumstances of the cases, to cause the great difference in the mode in which the chief actors are treated? Simply the change in the people and the times: both parties have more confidence in the law, and therefore more respect for it. Those who enforce it do not doubt its efficacy, and therefore carefully observe its forms. Those against whom it is enforced feel that there is in the integrity of the bench and the intelligence of juries a suffi-

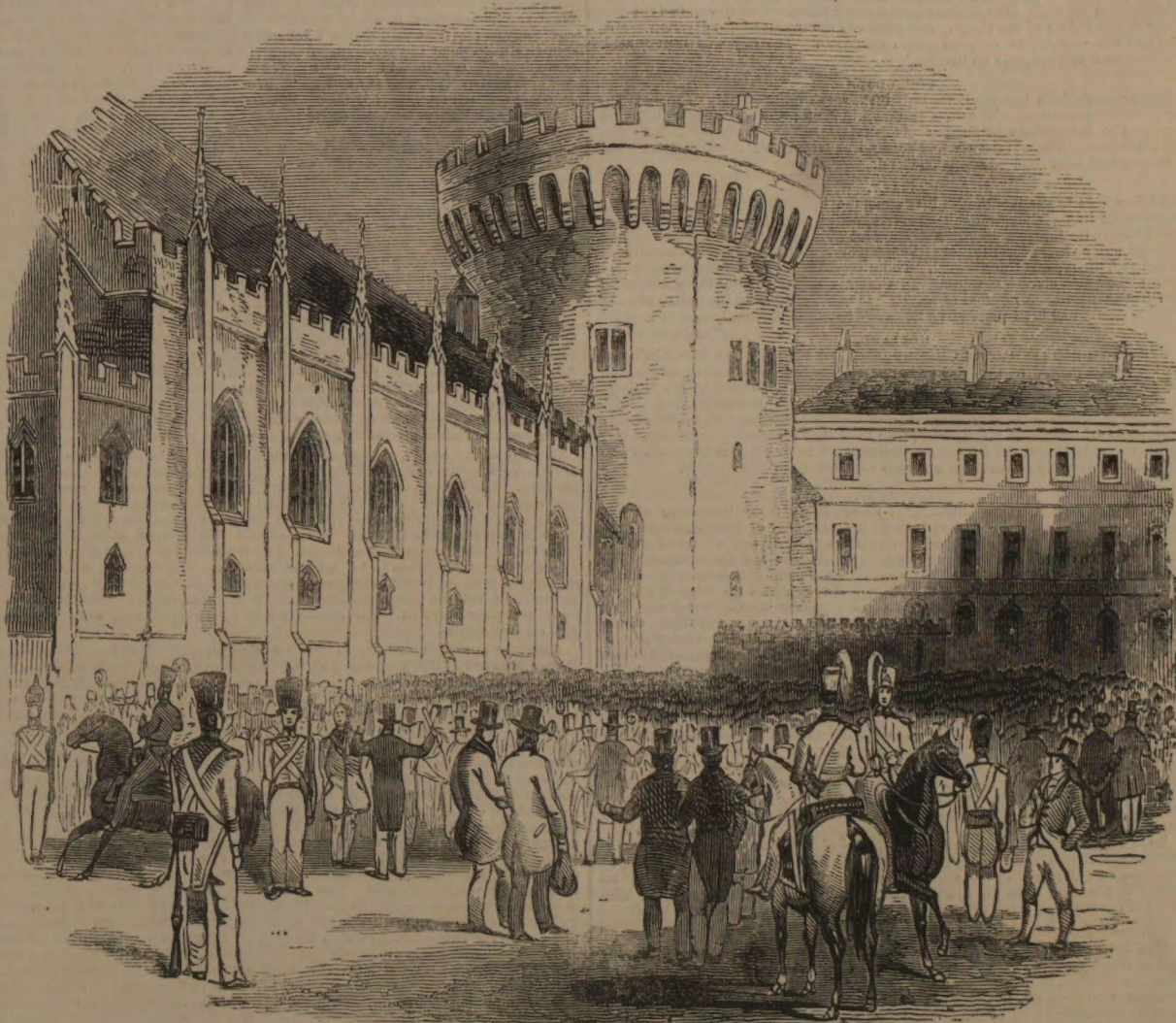
cient security that the law will not be perverted or abused. If we look at the accounts of all the circumstances attending the commencement of the "prosecutions," they seem conducted with so much punctilio, so much mutual regard for the "convenience" of the parties on each side, that it seems more like the "polite attention" of two gentlemen about to treat on some affair that they expect to be mutually advantageous, than the conflict in which one side must stand or fall under the formidable charge of "conspiracy" against the state—a charge hardly mentioned in our annals except in very uncomfortable juxtaposition with heading and hanging, and the superfluous barbarity of "quartering." "Revolutions," said a French statesman, "are not made with rose-water;" we are not sure but state prosecutions may be sprinkled with it; the following account reads

As if it should be writ on satin,  
Where not a single accent sounds uncouth.

About half-past nine o'clock this morning (Saturday, the 14th) Mr. Kemmis, the crown solicitor, waited on Mr. O'Connell, and presented him a paper intimating that the Government had instituted proceedings against him and his son, Mr. J. O'Connell, M.P., on a charge of "conspiracy and other misdemeanours." The communication went on to desire that Mr. O'Connell would indicate a time at which he and Mr. J. O'Connell should enter bail before Mr. Justice Burton, themselves in £1000 each, and two sureties for each in £500, to answer any charge that may be preferred against them by her Majesty's Attorney-General, on the first day of next term. After some conversation between Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Kemmis, who, we understand, acted with the greatest courtesy, the hour was fixed upon to enter bail at the house of Mr. Justice Burton.

Could anything be more considerate? Here are no arrests, no warrants, no ill-looking myrindoms of the law in attendance—for we take the crown solicitor to be a gentleman, exclusive of the operation of the act of Parliament that makes him one—no scene—nothing resembling an effect. The intention of the Government was "intimidated" only, not rudely announced. It looks as if the "proceedings" would be dropped if Mr. O'Connell had the least objection to them, but that they would go on if he would condescend to be prosecuted. He names the hour at which the first step may be taken; the mighty march of the law awaits the convenience of him it is meant to punish. The rest of the account is in keeping; there is nothing harsh about it, nothing that can jar on the nerves. The scene of the transaction, the opening of a contest of vital interest, of which we know not yet the result—what was it? The formalities that fetter the agitator for a time as securely as if he were bound by material chains, were neither

a gloomy ante-chamber of the Castle, with sentries at the door, nor a law court with its cold and somewhat grim propriety—but "a beautifully decorated drawing-room, which contains a large collection of pictures of the rarest and finest character." Thus, the outward circumstances of a momentous proceeding are changed according to the changes that have passed over society. But they would not be worth noticing did they not indicate an inward modification in the spirit with which the law is put in operation. A Government cannot now exhibit that ferocity that too often accompanied the exercise of its power; it is calm and earnest, but vindictive. That it will use every means the constitution affords it we may rest assured; but it cannot go beyond them—cannot create new powers for the occasion—will not venture to pervert those which exist. On the other hand, there is no resistance to the instrument put in operation; there is as prompt an obedience to the mandate as if a prosecution was one of the parts of the scheme in which the agitator is engaged—a thing whose occurrence was calculated on, and to be met like a check in any other undertaking. And let no one imagine that because the process has been so tame and common-place, has worn such an everyday aspect, that the law itself is weaker than of old. The quietude with which it has operated is one of the greatest proofs of its strength. In no other country of Europe would such an agitation as that which has so long existed in Ireland have arisen; but could it have been aroused, it would long ere this have swept away the barriers both of law and social order. In France, an excitement less deep in itself, and shared by fewer numbers, overturned the throne of Charles the Tenth, and sent him through the world for the second time an exile. And, as for the leader of the movement, he could not in France have kept Frenchmen from bloodshed and barricades, and at the present moment would have been a fugitive, or the head of a republic. In Prussia he would long since have been the inmate of a fortress-cell, for the Prussian King loves not bloodshed for political causes. In Russia, we cannot say what might have been the consequence of the present crisis to such a man—Siberia, for life, may be taken as the mildest form of the expiation. Here the whole matter begins and ends in a day, and the people of England wait in confidence that the law will do justice between the parties, and preserve the peace of society unbroken. This is the consolation for the moment, but for the future—that has yet to be provided for, and it is to be done effectually by far other measures than STATE PROSECUTIONS, which are but the necessity of the passing hour.



THE CASTLE, AT DUBLIN.—See next page.



## DUBLIN CASTLE.—BIRMINGHAM TOWER.

The Castle of Dublin, as the seat of the Executive Government in Ireland, has, within the past week, been invested with unusual interest. The State Prosecutions against the leaders of the Repeal movement have made the Castle the focus of attraction: the yards have been crowded with throngs of persons; the numerous arrivals and departures have indicated the transaction of important business; and squadrons of Dragoons have taken up their position in the Castle yard—all being in marching order, and each man wearing his haversack, containing a day's provision.

The court-yard of Dublin Castle, with the form of relieving guard, will be found engraved in our 46th number. We now present to our readers a view of the south front of the Castle, including what is called the Record Tower, which is now occupied by the records of Ulster King of Arms, those of the Parliament of Ireland, and of Birmingham Tower. The range of apartments to the west of the Tower are those of the Lord Lieutenant, looking to the Castle-gardens and St. Patrick's Hall; at the end of which is Birmingham Tower, rebuilt by Lord Harcourt, the under part of which is the Castle-kitchen; the second floor, the Round-room, commonly called the Board of Green Cloth; and the room above is that formerly appropriated to the custody of the records of Birmingham Tower, now divided into sleeping apartments.

The Record Tower was the dungeon or prison of the Castle of Dublin, and was coeval with its foundation; the walls are of great thickness, and built on a rock of black stone. It was formerly called the Ward Tower, and in it, for upwards of 500 years, were incarcerated all state prisoners. The last there confined were Arthur O'Connor, and his revolutionary companions, in the year 1791.

The history of the unfortunates imprisoned in this Tower would supply materials for as many stories as are to be found in the Arabian Nights; and many of them extremely romantic. The Tower has, in more recent times, been appropriated and fitted up for the safe custody of the records.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

The *Journal des Débats* contains a long account of the doings of Captain Lavaud, commanding the French brig *Allier*, at Tahiti. As is usual, whenever a French journalist has anything to say of a French naval officer, the story is written in iambs, and the officer is a hero, who achieves wonders, like St. George or St. Michael in the books of our childhood.

Captain Lavaud, on arriving at Tahiti, found that Queen Pomare had overthrown the Provisional Government, something like the Lopez one at Madrid, which the French had set up in those islands, and had appealed to the English officer, Captain Nicolas, of the *Vindictive*, and Sir Thomas Thompson, of the *Talbot*, for support. The poor Queen drew up a statement of how Admiral Dupetit Thouars had tricked her out of her sovereignty. Captain Nicolas, it seems, sent this statement to England. Although the French ministerial journals think fit to accuse Sir Thomas Thompson of having been at the bottom of the revolution, it is evident, from Lavaud's own story, that Queen Pomare's conduct was simply the result of her finding herself at liberty by the departure of the French naval force. This liberty she used by calling to her Mr. Pritchard, a missionary, long resident upon the island, who very naturally thought the usurpation of the French a very unwarranted and scandalous act.

It is very evident from Lavaud's own story, that the English captains remained simple spectators of what was going on. Had they aided in the Tahiti revolution, or its Ministerial crisis, to use the language of our neighbours, they would have supported it. Far from this, they allowed Captain Lavaud to bluster and frighten Queen Pomare into undoing what she had done. In the midst of this complete abstinence from all interference on the part of the British officers, it is too bad to hear Captain Lavaud, through the medium of the *Débats*, accuse one of them of joining "in making Queen Pomare the victim of an odious intrigue." If an intrigue was ever odious, it was that by which Dupetit Thouars tricked poor Pomare out of her crown and her property. The English have shown no wish to interfere to prevent the complete spoliation. The French have the undisturbed honour and glory of it.

The *Débats* adds a cock-and-bull story about some personal quarrel between Mr. Pritchard and Capt. Lavaud, the former having asserted that the French captain blamed the arbitrary conduct of Admiral Dupetit Thouars. Nothing can be more likely.

## SPAIN.

The news from Madrid by the regular mail is of the 9th. It announces the suppression of Senor Aguilar, the Minister of Spain at Lisbon, on the ground of apathy in the diplomatic negotiations which led to the conclusion of a treaty of commerce between England and Portugal. Order had been completely restored at Grenada and Almeida. Colonel de los Rios occupied the last mentioned town on the 5th, without opposition. Concha was before Saragossa on the same day. Troops were to leave the capital to reinforce the army of Aragon. We learn from the *Espectador* that 6000 men were already organised, and that so soon as that number should be doubled the insurgents would commence offensive operations in Castile.

The Barcelona journals announce that the whole of Lempurdun had declared for the Junta. The National Guard of San Baudilio de Llobregat and Villanueva had been disarmed by the government troops.

The French government had received the following telegraphic despatch:—"PERPIGNAN, Oct. 15.—The fire between Barcelona and the forts continued on the 12th and 13th. A report was current at Barceloneta the day before yesterday that a popular committee had been appointed to watch the Junta. Sanz was waiting for reinforcements at Gracia to attack the city. Prim the day before yesterday suffered the women and children to quit Girona; he was to attack the town to-day at the latest."

The *Moniteur* publishes the following telegraphic despatch:—"BATONNE, Oct. 15.—On the 10th, the anniversary of the Queen's birthday was celebrated in Madrid. Her Majesty held a grand levee. The Queen laid the first stone of the Palace of the Cortes, and reviewed the troops of the garrison. Her Majesty was everywhere received with enthusiasm. The city was illuminated. Nothing new at Saragossa on the 9th."

## PORTUGAL.

Advices from Lisbon, of the 12th inst., speak unfavourably of the permanence of the present state of things in that kingdom; and a very general feeling prevailed in the capital that another Ministerial crisis or revolution *in petto* was not far distant. Their Majesties had not returned from their royal progress; but how they had been received seems doubtful.

## ITALY.

Advices from Leghorn of the 6th inst. state, that the military commission, sitting at Bologna, had already pronounced several sentences, none of which, however, had been carried into execution. An insurgent band had made its appearance near Ancona, and a report was rife that serious attempts at insurrection had been made in Naples, Sicily, and the Abruzzi. The disturbances in the latter country had even assumed an alarming aspect. In Sardinia and Piedmont the public mind was much agitated. A number of arrests had taken place, and the palace of King Charles Albert had been placed in a formidable state of defence.

## HOLLAND.

OPENING OF THE DUTCH CHAMBERS.—THE HAGUE, Oct. 16.—Sitting of the United Chambers of the States General.—The members having assembled, the sitting was opened by M. A. Van Gennep, who is appointed by his Majesty to fill the office of President of the Chamber during the present session. After the usual preliminary forms, a deputation of eighteen members of both Chambers was appointed to receive his Majesty, who soon afterwards entered, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, and having taken his seat on the throne, addressed the assembly in a speech embracing the usual topics.

## GERMANY.

PRUSSIA.—THE REVIEW.—STETTIN, SEPT. 30.—At the beginning of this week we had the pleasure of a visit from the members of the Congress of the Customs Union, who came by the railway from Berlin, and returned in the afternoon. They stopped here about five hours and examined the harbour. The grand reviews of the 10th Corps of the army of the Confederation were concluded in the presence of their Majesties the King of Hanover and the King of Prussia and the Foreign Princes who have come to Hanover on this occasion. The reviews have been very splendid, and the several manoeuvres and evolutions have been executed to the entire satisfaction of the illustrious visitors. Unfortunately there have been three severe accidents. On the 2nd, an artilleryman of Holstein had both his legs carried off, and a Mecklenburg Dragoon fell from his horse and was trodden on by another horse, and so severely injured that his recovery is very doubtful. On the 5th, a Holstein gunner had his arm torn off by a cannon-ball. His arm has been amputated above the elbow; he is doing pretty well, and a subscription among the officers has produced eight hundred dollars; sixty pistols were collected at the Royal table. After the review yesterday, the infantry returned to the camp, which will break up in a day or two. The King of Prussia, who went to church in the morning, gave 100 Louis d'ors, and the Prussian princes 50 Louis d'ors, towards the building of the steeple of St. Nicholas Church, at Lüneburg. The King of Prussia left us in the evening, and it is said he returns direct to Berlin.

LUNEBURG, Oct. 9.—Wednesday the King of Hanover gave a dinner to a company of 108 persons, on which occasion his Majesty delivered a speech, in which he expressed a wish that the Princes of the German Confederation may be united in the time of danger in the same harmony as they are at present. The King of Prussia answered to this wish in a very impressive manner.

## RUSSIA.

The *Universal German Gazette* of the 12th inst. states that the numerous bodies of troops at present assembled at Warsaw and the neighbourhood are about to return to their cantonments. Some will remain to form the garrison of Warsaw, the others will be sent to join the army in the south. The late events in Servia, the crisis which is imminent in Moldavia, a serious revolt expected in Bosnia, and the revolution which has taken place in Greece—all these are of a nature to induce the Emperor Nicholas to concentrate imposing forces in the countries of the Lower Danube.

A letter from Tiflis of the 10th of September states that General Neidhart, governor of the Transcaucasian provinces, had received despatches of a most alarming nature from General Budberg, commanding the Russian forces on the

Circassian coast, announcing, it was said, amongst other facts, the surprise and capture by the Circassians of a Russian fortress on the Black Sea.

## GREECE.

Letters from Athens of the 30th ult. state that tranquillity prevailed through the country, and that everywhere the people were preparing for the elections, which were to commence on the 1st inst. The 30th being the birthday of King Otto, a grand *Te Deum*, at which his Majesty assisted, was chanted at the cathedral church. The English and French ministers, the only members of the *Corps Diplomatique* present at the ceremony, were loudly cheered by the people. The British ship *Indus*, and the *Vesuvius* steamer, had arrived at the Piræus.

## MOROCCO.

The Lady Mary Wood brings news from Tangier to the 5th inst. The empire of Morocco had lately been the theatre of civil war, which had been effectually suppressed by the military activity and energetic proceedings of the Emperor. The entire province of Zemor-Chelg had risen in rebellion, the subjects in dispute being the payment of tribute and the local administration of justice. Before leaving the province the Emperor ordered a vast number of heads to be struck off, including those of nearly all the prisoners (according to the custom of oriental warfare), imposed many heavy pecuniary fines, and carried off hostages from amongst the most considerable families of the province. The proceedings of the Emperor were so effectual and decisive that nothing but tranquillity can be anticipated for a series of years, and the present conjuncture appears favourable for extending commercial relations with Morocco.

## AMERICA.

The Caledonia steam ship arrived on Tuesday night in the Mersey after a passage of thirteen days from Halifax; she left Boston on the 1st, her regular day, and Halifax on the 4th inst. She brings 78 passengers and a light mail. Her rather long passage is owing to the heavy and continual head winds she encountered from the moment she passed the Banks of Newfoundland. The *Acadia*, hence to Halifax, had arrived out on the 1st inst.

UNITED STATES.—The state of the country has undergone some slight changes since our last for the better. The certainty of full crops is no longer questioned, except in the instance of cotton, which has been affected by the caterpillar and the weather.

Business has revived, and a large amount of goods has been sold to the traders in the country, not for cash alone, but on extensive credits. The merchants and importers seem to think that those who have sustained themselves through the misfortunes and ruin of the past four or five years must be worthy of confidence.

Meantime but one feeling prevails among the people as to the state-debts—that they must be paid. The repudiators are dwindling in numbers, and have not the boldness to pursue very strenuously their original designs.

We understand that Mr. Horsley Palmer, since his return to this country, has made up a deliberate opinion that these obligations will be fully discharged, and he has not done so without full inquiry into the subject.

The schooner *Rieband*, Capt. Everson, arrived at New Orleans on the 11th instant from Tampico. She left on the 3rd inst. It is denied that Santa Anna intends to close that port. There came two escaped prisoners on board her. When they left there was not a word about the release of the prisoners in either place; they were still in chains, and the guards watched over them with increased vigilance. The rumour of their release, received by way of Texas, must, therefore, be premature. Previous to the 4th of July, they wrote to Santa Anna, requesting to be unloosed from their chains for one day—to be allowed to celebrate the anniversary of the freedom of their native country without being reminded by the clanking of their fetters, that though having the minds of freemen, they wore the livery of slaves. Santa Anna granted the request, in consideration, he said, of the admiration in which he held the institutions of the United States and his respect for its government. They then celebrated the Fourth of July.

MR. WEBSTER ON REPUDIATION.—The following are Mr. Webster's sentiments on the subject of repudiation, as delivered by that gentleman in a long and eloquent speech addressed to an agricultural meeting, held at Rochester, in the state of New York:—"Mr. President and gentlemen, What is the credit and character of this glorious country, to which we all belong, abroad? We are rich; we are powerful; we have the means of accomplishing whatever virtuous human desire can embrace. But what is our credit? And I am not one of those disposed to complain of or to stigmatize in any way the efforts of the states of this great union who have sought for funds abroad to carry on their enterprises and improvements which their sense of utility has projected; on the contrary, I think that the circumstances of the times and the necessities of the case may justify, at least to a considerable extent, the engagements into which some of the states, especially the Western states, have entered abroad. Among those which have thus justifiably become involved is the state of Pennsylvania, the richest state in the Union, in my judgment—perhaps I ought to except New York—but taking her mineral, commercial, and agricultural facilities into consideration, I don't know on the face of the earth, excepting England, a richer state than the state of Pennsylvania. ('Take off her debt,' said Governor Seward.) My friend Governor Seward says 'Take off her debt.' Her debt? What can be the debt of a state like Pennsylvania, that she should not be able to pay it—that she cannot pay it, if she will but take from her pocket the money that she has in it? England's debt is incurred upon her very soil; she is bound down to the very earth by it; and it will affect England and Englishmen to the 50th generation. But the debt of Pennsylvania—the debt of Illinois—the debt of any state in this Union amounts not to a sixpence in comparison. (Cheers.) Let us be Americans—but let us avoid, as we despise, the character of an acknowledged insolvent community. (Cheers.) What importance is it what other nations say of us, or what they think of us, if they can nevertheless say, you don't pay your debts? (Applause.) Now, gentlemen, I belong to Massachusetts; but if I belonged to a deeply indebted state, I'd work these ten fingers to their stumps—I'd hold plough, I'd drive plough, I'd do both, before it should be said of the state to which I belonged, that she did not pay her debts. (Loud cheers.) That's the true principle; let us act upon it (cheers); let us 'go it to its full extent. (Deafening applause.) If it costs us our comforts, let us sacrifice our comforts; if it costs us our farms, let us mortgage our farms. But don't let it be said by the proud capitalists of England 'You don't pay your debts. You republican governments don't pay your debts.' Let us say to them, 'We will pay them—we will pay them to the uttermost farthing.' That's my firm conviction of what we ought to do. That's my opinion, and water can't drown, fire can't burn it out of me. (Loud applause.) If America owes a debt, let her pay it—let her pay it. (Deafening cheers.) What I have is ready for the sacrifice. What you have I know would be ready for the sacrifice. At any rate, and at any sacrifice, don't let it be said on the Exchanges of London or Paris, don't let it be said in either one of the proud monarchies of Europe—'America owes, and can't or won't pay.' God forbid! (Cheers.) Let us say—let us pay. (Long-continued and loud applause.) Let us say to them 'produce your bond, and take your money, principal and interest. Add it all up and take your money. (Applause.) Let us say to them, 'We are not your slaves; we are not paupers; we will not be your debtors; we will pay: produce your bond—here is your money—take it.' (This was followed by repeated and deafening cheers.) And until that is done, my friends, you and I cannot feel as if we could draw a free breath, I don't want to be indebted to the capitalists of Europe; if we owe them anything, let them produce their bill. If my professional earnings are of any worth—if they are wanted—if my farm is wanted—if the conveniences of life for myself, for my wife and children, are wanted, so far as I am concerned, so far as America is concerned, come and take them. (Cheers.) That's the right ground to take, and let us take it. In the north and south, in the east and west, if there live any who are descended from the fathers of the revolution—who in whose veins runs a drop of their blood, and in whose hearts lives a particle of their proud spirit—let them rise up and say, that if we owe Europe, Europe shall be paid. (Loud cheers.) I wish to breathe the breath of an independent man. A citizen of a proud and honoured country, I abhor the idea that my daily happiness is to be marred by the consciousness that anything disgraceful hangs on the country, or any part of it. Let us, gentlemen, be proud of our country, but let us preserve for that country the character of a just and debt-paying nation. Let it never be said among the nations of Europe that the United States of America—the nation that had its birth in the glorious scenes of '76—the country of Washington—the example and great type of all modern republics, cannot or will not pay its debts!"

CANADA.—In Canada, the discussion continues very animated as to the place to be chosen for the seat of government. The Colonial Parliament assembled on the 26th. The Governor-General had been making an extensive tour, and was well received by the people. The navigation by canal around the rapids of the St. Lawrence was resumed, and vessels propelled on Ericson's principle had arrived at Montreal from Toronto. A vessel had also arrived at Montreal direct from China, loaded with silks and teas. The British sloop of war *Scylla* returned to Galveston, from Vera Cruz, on the 28th ult. She brought, as is reported, despatches from the British minister at Galveston. It is learned by reports which she brought, that the Texan prisoners are to be marched to the Rio Grande in a body, and there liberated. The elections had commenced, and were being carried up with spirit.

ASSAULT UPON THE MILITARY IN CHARLOTTE TOWN.—Papers from Prince Edward's Island of the 26th September give the following particulars of an alarming collision between the civilians and troops on the 22d ult.:—"As the men belonging to the detachment of the Rifle Brigade stationed here were returning home from the races, on Friday evening, at about six o'clock, quietly and in order, and were about descending the short hill from Mr. Croaker's to the bridge, at the head of Mr. Wright's mill-pond, they were suddenly attacked by a body of ruffians, numbering it is supposed about one hundred, who assaulted them with a shower of stones, no doubt with the intention of inciting them to commence a general battle. Upon the receipt of the first volley, the men were directed by the sergeant in command of a picket, who had attended to enforce order among the soldiers, to descend the hill backwards, so as to face the opposers, and prevent their being overpowered with numbers; having gained the bridge, they could then have made good their retreat in peace. One of the soldiers fell, who presented a mark for the missiles of the invaders, and a signal for a more general onslaught. The poor fellow himself is dreadfully cut. The detachment was now surrounded, and hemmed in so completely that no way for their preservation from further insult or annoyance appeared, than to make effectual use of the weapons with which the picket were armed. The word of command being given to draw was promptly obeyed, and they had literally to cut their way out of the mob by which they had been menaced. Several persons belonging to the assailants have deservedly received severe cuts, the marks of which will for some time remain; and one individual, Mr. Joseph Aileck, of St. Peter's-road, who was in no way connected with the party, but was accidentally brought in with the mob, had his cheek literally cut out. We cannot decide upon the right or policy of the soldiers in drawing their weapons upon civilians, even in their own defence, but merely state as nearly as we are able to trace them the facts which occurred. At any rate it is hoped that a lesson will be taught certain parties who have been long itching for a collision of this nature, not to be too fond of interfering with the military."—*Halifax Morning Post*.

## WEST INDIES.

THE MAURITIUS.—Accounts have been received from the Mauritius to the 29th July. The colony appears to be going on tolerably favourably now immigration is again in progress, and the arrivals of Hill Coolies had been to a fair extent, with the probability of becoming larger as the Government was carefully superintending the treatment of these industrious but inexperienced people. Sir Wm. Gomm had been visiting in some districts of the colony, and appears to be rather in favour with the planters. An attempt had been made to rob the public treasury, containing a very large amount in specie, but fortunately it was frustrated.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Thursday being the day to which the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom stood prorogued, both Houses met *pro forma*—the Commons being represented by the principal clerks and officers of the house. Shortly after two o'clock the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Liverpool, and Earl Delawarr, took their seats in front of the throne as Lords Commissioners.—The LORD CHANCELLOR then directed Mr. Pullman, Deputy Usher of the Black Rod, to summon the Commons to hear her Majesty's Royal Commission, for the further prorogation of Parliament, read. In a few minutes Mr. Ley and the officers of the Commons appeared at the bar, when the letters patent having been read by the clerk at the table,—the LORD CHANCELLOR, in the usual form and words, declared, in the name of her Majesty, that the present Parliament stands prorogued until Tuesday, the 14th day of November next.—Their lordships then retired, and the ceremony, which only occupied a few minutes, ended. There was not a single member of either house present, except the three Lords Commissioners. The Chancellor did not use the words "then to meet for the dispatch of divers urgent and important affairs," consequently there will be another adjournment on the 14th of next month.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

ABERGAVERN.—We understand that during the last week another similia neous advance in the price of iron took place; and also that the demand for this staple article continues to increase. We are happy also to learn that, in consequence of the marked improvement of the trade, more employment is afforded to the working community, who are not restricted, as they were some time back, to a certain quantity of work. It is expected that when the merits of the ratified treaty with China become more developed, the low import duty placed upon iron will cause a vast exportation of that metal to the Celestial Empire; and, therefore, a further increase in the quantity made, as well as an advance in price, may be confidently anticipated.

BIRMINGHAM.—MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A CLERGYMAN.—The congregation of St. Mary's Church, Birmingham, have been thrown into an unusual state of excitement by the disappearance of their minister, the Rev. J. Casebow Barrett. Some weeks since the reverend gentleman left the rectory house, St. Mary's-square, for the alleged purpose of taking a trip into the country to recruit his health. Letters were received by his friends for a short time, but suddenly all communications ceased, the last letter received being dated September 13, and bearing the Hythe post mark. For some years Mr. Barrett has been subject to periodical attacks of brain fever, and it is imagined by some of his congregation that he is at present labouring under this disorder, which circumstance would account for his apparent neglect in communicating with his friends. Mr. Barrett has held the incumbency of St. Mary's Church during the last four years, having removed thither from Hull. He has always attracted overflowing congregations, being a most eloquent preacher, and he enjoyed up to the time of his departure the confidence and respect of his parishioners.

BOLTON.—RISE OF WAGES.—The colliers in this district have received, or are about to receive, a considerable advance upon their wages. We are glad to hear of this, as, for a long time, these men, whose work is so laborious, have not received wages sufficient to meet their necessities.

BRIGHTON.—A tremendous gale sprung up at Brighton on Monday night, about twelve o'clock, which continued for about four hours. The sea ran high and raged furiously; the houses on the cliffs literally trembled in the wind, and the fishermen hauled up their boats to a place of safety.

BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—Mr. Rastrick, the engineer of the Brighton Railway, is now engaged in extending the survey for a railway from Worthing to Chichester, in connection with the present branch line from Brighton to Shoreham. We understand that the whole of the landowners and the Brighton Company are favourable to the project; and should the plan be carried into effect, as well as that for a line from Brighton, through Lewes, to Hastings, and that for connecting the latter place and Rye with the Dover line—all which projects are under favourable auspices—the short distance of eighteen miles from Portsmouth to Chichester would be the only gap in a regular coast line from Dover to Southampton.

CHARLTON FAIR, NEAR WOOLWICH.—On Wednesday this fair, which, as the lawyers would say, has existed from time immemorial, commenced. It is well known to the inhabitants of Woolwich, Greenwich, Deptford, and the vicinity, as a carnival, it being customary for the visitors to go in various and fantastic garbs. As customary, the fair was opened about twelve o'clock, when the gentry of the district went into the field kindly granted by Sir Thomas Marjory Wilson, Bart., for the occasion: the whimsicalities then commenced. The village of Charlton presented every appearance of gaiety. The day being very fine, the amusements were enjoyed by the numbers who visited the place.

CHESSHAM.—It will hardly be credited, that all letters sent through the post-office to the town of Chessham, which is only thirty-one miles distant from the metropolis, must first travel to Oxford, and back thence to Chessham, a distance of nearly eighty miles, whilst the town is only five miles from the Berkhamstead station of the London and Birmingham railway, where there are two mail trains passing and repassing every day. In addition to this, the inhabitants are obliged to go to another town, three miles off, to obtain a post-office money order, although Chessham is a market town, containing above 5,000 inhabitants, and doing a very considerable trade. This is certainly a grievance which requires immediate redress.

KENT.—INCENDIARY FIRE.—Early on the morning of the 5th inst., a destructive fire broke out on the premises of Mr. J. M. Smith, of Selson, in the parish of Eastry, by which two wheat stacks, a straw stack, and a wagon laden with straw were consumed. As this is supposed to have been the act of an incendiary, the Eastry Prosecuting Society has offered a reward of £50 for his apprehension and conviction.

KINGSTON.—SURREY QUARTER SESSIONS.—The general quarter sessions for the county of Surrey commenced at Kingston on Monday, when there was a very full attendance of magistrates, E. Penhryn, Esq., in the chair. The governors of the several gaols reported those establishments to be in a healthy condition, and it appeared that the number of prisoners at present in confinement are, in the county gaol, 208 males and 57 females; in Brixton, 225 males and 52 females; in Guildford, 94 males and 19 females; and in Kingston, 23 males and 3 females. These numbers were stated to be below the usual average at this period of the year. Mr. Smallpiece, the county treasurer, reported the state of the county finances to be as follows:—"The balance of the former quarter was £7,753 7s. 1d., which sum was increased by various amounts to £8,120 17s. 2d. He had since made disbursements amounting altogether to £12,028 18s. 9d., and this, with accounts now to be ordered for payment, would altogether amount to the sum of £9,391 15s. 8d, which would have to be taken from the rate at present in collection. When this rate was all got in, it appeared that it would leave a balance in his hand of about £7,000, and he therefore did not apply for a fresh rate. After some discussion on indifferent subjects, the Chairman observed that in consequence of the decision of the Secretary of State, it would in future be illegal to sentence women and boys under fourteen years of age to labour on the tread-wheel. As this was the case, they must take into consideration what substitute they were to provide for the tread-wheel labour. A motion, referring the question of providing a substitute for tread-wheel labour to the visiting justices, was then agreed to; and, after some other business had been disposed of, the court adjourned.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—DREADFUL OCCURRENCE.—On the 9th inst. as a man named Pettifor was regulating the bells of the church of Stoke Bruen, near Twotower, in the above county, one of the bells slipped from its fastening, and, striking him on the head, knocked his brains out. Assistance was immediately given, but the unfortunate man was quite dead.

PORTSMOUTH.—A literary and scientific institution was opened for the ensuing winter season, at Portsmouth, on Monday, 9th October, with an introductory lecture, delivered by Dr. W. Raleigh Baxter, for some time a lecturer at the Royal Polytechnic Institution of London. The lecture, which was intended to be "introductory to the study of the natural sciences," extended over a space of two hours, and was listened to with great attention by a very numerous and highly respectable audience. The mayor (D. Howard, Esq.) occupied the chair on the occasion.

PLYMOUTH, DEVONPORT, AND EXETER RAILWAY.—We feel much pleasure in stating that this undertaking is fast progressing. The arrangement with the Western, Bristol, and Exeter, and Bristol and Gloucester Railway Company, for £400,000 has been perfected, and last week the shareholders met at Plymouth, to elect the seven directors apportioned to the shareholders. The gentlemen selected were—Messrs. T. Gill, St. Aubyn, Derry, Colonel Fox, J. Rundle, and Colonel Harris; and those chosen by the railway companies have been announced. The directors have issued a prospectus of the undertaking, and public meetings will be held at Plymouth and Devonport, and at other towns on the line of route, during the present week, to invite the co-operation of the public in its support. Mr. Brunel, the engineer, will attend these meetings.

SHROPSHIRE.—ACCIDENT TO H. CLIVE, ESQ., STYCH HALL.—On Friday last a very serious accident happened to this gentleman at Blitchley, when returning from hunting. Having just pulled up, and stooping to open a gate, his horse (a spirited animal) rose to leap it, and from some cause, which cannot be well explained, threw Mr. Clive and fell upon him. The shock was so violent that it instantly rendered him insensible, in which state he remained about half an hour. Immediately after the accident a messenger was dispatched for Mr. Swinnerton of Market Drayton, who arrived on the spot in little more than 20 minutes, and proceeded to use means which happily so far restored him as to enable him to be taken home the same evening.

SUNDERLAND.—On Monday last a serious accident occurred at Pasture-hill colliery, whereby seven individuals lost their lives by a sudden influx of water. All those who were in the other part of the workings escaped, with the exception of one man, who hastened to warn his fellow-workmen of their danger, but before he could return, his retreat was cut off by the depth the water had gained. Mr. Bellamy, of North Sunderland, and the trustees of Bambro, sent their men to aid in reducing the depth of water, and rendering every possible assistance. The names of the sufferers are:—Men—R. Cochran, John Arkle, Donald Campbell, and John Arkle. Boys—Nicholas Mather, James Stephens, and Peter Gallagher.



**STATE OF SOUTH WALES.**—The Pultrap-gate, near St. Clears, has been recently destroyed, and on Thursday night a party of between 200 and 300 men, disguised in various manners, went to the house of one James Thomas, a labourer residing in the neighbourhood, who some time ago lost an arm by an accident, and has consequently been chargeable to the parish, and demanded to see him. His wife, who attended their summons, being very much alarmed, they told her she had no occasion to be frightened, for they were of opinion that she and her husband had suffered long enough in distress and poverty, and they were, consequently, come to remove her to a better place of residence. They then put the man and his wife, and all their effects, in a cart they had brought with them for the purpose, and conveyed them to the Pultrap toll-house. On their arrival they were formally installed in possession of the premises, and commanded to remain there free, but on no account to take toll of any person. The party then proceeded to Mr. Beynon's house and fired into his bed-room, and they also threw stones through the window of a room adjoining. Mr. Beynon was not in the house at the time, and has reason to congratulate himself on his absence, for the next morning he found eleven slugs in his bed-room.

**WINDSOR.**—Some two or three years since the Prince Consort purchased of the executors of the late Duke of Gloucester an immense tract of land, extending over several thousands of acres, consisting principally of heath land, in the immediate vicinity of Bagshot, with a farm attached, known as the Rapley Farm. Upon this extensive property it is the intention of His Royal Highness to try the experiment of breeding and rearing that rare bird in the southern parts of the kingdom, known as the black cock, or cock-of-the-woods, which is extremely plentiful in various parts of Scotland. The splendid live black cocks which were forwarded to the Prince, as a present from the Duke of Hamilton, about two months ago, have been sent to his Royal Highness's domains at Bagshot, where there is every probability that the experiment of rearing and breeding them will be as successful as can be desired. The black cocks which were presented to the Prince were bred by the Duke of Hamilton, upon his grace's estate in the Isle of Arran, in the Frith of Clyde.

## IRELAND.

### DEFEAT OF THE REPEAL AGITATION.—ARREST OF MR. O'CONNELL.

On Saturday last Dublin was the scene of great excitement and anxiety in consequence of Mr. O'Connell and his son, Mr. John O'Connell, M.P., having been called upon by the authorities to give in bail to answer a charge of "Conspiracy and other misdemeanours." Shortly after the celebration of mass at the residence of Mr. O'Connell, at which the hon. and learned gentleman received the sacrament, at about half-past nine o'clock on Saturday morning, Mr. Kemmis, crown solicitor, waited upon him, and presented to him a paper intimating that the government had instituted proceedings against him and his son, Mr. John O'Connell, M.P., and went on to desire that Mr. O'Connell would indicate a time at which he and Mr. John O'Connell should enter bail before Mr. Justice Burton, themselves in 1000l. each, and two sureties for each in 500l. to answer any charge that may be preferred against them by her Majesty's Attorney-General, on the first day of the next term. After some conversation between Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Kemmis, who acted with the greatest courtesy, the hour of three o'clock was fixed upon to enter bail at the residence of Mr. Justice Burton, in Stephen's-green. Mr. Kemmis then withdrew. At eleven o'clock Mr. Justice Burton appeared in chamber, at the Four Courts, and remained for an hour, in accordance with his practice, to hear motions out of term. His lordship rose at twelve o'clock, and walked home. Many persons attended in the chamber on the supposition that some proceeding would take place in regard to the state prosecutions; but, of course, nothing was done, as the arrangement had been made for three o'clock in the afternoon. At a quarter to three o'clock, Mr. O'Connell, accompanied by John O'Connell, Esq., M.P., Daniel O'Connell, Jun., Esq., Cornelius M'Loughlin, and Jeremiah Dunn, arrived at the residence of Mr. Justice Burton. All the parties were shown into the beautifully decorated drawing-room, which contains a large collection of pictures of the rarest and finest character. Mr. Pierce Mahony, as solicitor for Mr. John O'Connell, having called upon the crown solicitor for copies of the information, and being refused, the following notice was served upon him:—

"Pursuant to act of parliament, 6 and 7 William IV., ch. 114, I hereby require, and demand to have copies of the examination of the witnesses respectively, upon whose depositions respectively I have been this day held to bail; and I hereby offer payment of such reasonable sums for the same as may be demanded for same."

"Dated this 14th October, 1843. "DANIEL O'CONNELL." The like notice was served on the part of Mr. John O'Connell. A considerable crowd collected round the door, and shortly before the learned judge came into the apartment, Mr. Pierce Mahony, Mr. J. S. Close, and several other gentlemen arrived. Mr. Kemmis and Mr. Bourne, the crown solicitors, and the learned judge, being now in readiness, all the parties assembled in his lordship's study. Mr. O'Connell requested to see the information upon which the warrant was issued, and, having read it over, said he was ready to enter into bail to the amount required—namely, two sureties in the sum of £500 each, and himself in £1000. When he attempted to sign the recognizance, the pen was so bad, that he quaintly remarked, "This pen was not made for the purpose of writing." Mr. O'Connell appeared in right good spirits, and certainly presented a strong contrast to some of his kind and ardent friends around him. He and the learned judge shook hands warmly at the close of the proceedings. The bail bonds having been duly signed and agreed to, Mr. Mahony handed Mr. Bourne the notice set forth above. Mr. Bourne said, that now the recognizances were perfected he would give copies of the information, which he could not do before.

It was then intimated that the Attorney-General is to proceed by indictment, and not by *ex officio*, on the first day of next term, which commences on the 2nd of November. On that day bills will be sent up to the city of Dublin grand jury, and, if found, a day will be fixed for the trial of Mr. O'Connell before a petty jury, probably in the sittings after term.

After the bail had been perfected, Mr. O'Connell issued the following address:—

"TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND."

"Merrion-square, Oct. 14, 1843."

"Beloved Fellow-Countrymen,—I announce to you that which you will hear from other quarters—namely, that I have given this day bail to answer a charge of 'conspiracy and other misdemeanours,' the first day of next term. I make this announcement in order to conjure the people, one and all, to observe the strictest and most perfect tranquillity. An attempt to disturb the public peace may be most disastrous—certainly would be criminal and mischievous. Attend, then, beloved countrymen, to me. BE NOT TEMPTED BY ANYBODY TO BREAK THE PEACE, TO VIOLATE THE LAW, OR TO BE GUILTY OF ANY TUMULT OR DISTURBANCE. The slightest crime against order or the public peace may ruin our beautiful, and, otherwise, triumphant cause. If you will, during this crisis, follow my advice, and act as I entreat you to do, PATIENTLY, QUIETLY, LEGALLY, I think I can pledge myself to you, that the period is not distant when our revered Sovereign will open the Irish Parliament in College-green. Every attempt of our enemies to disturb the progress of the repeal hitherto has had a directly contrary effect. This attempt will have the same result, unless it be assisted by any misconduct on the part of the people. Be tranquil, then, and we shall be triumphant. I have the honour to be your ever faithful servant, DANIEL O'CONNELL."

The following is a copy of the warrant on which the honourable and learned gentleman and his son were arrested:—

"To

"Ireland to wit.—Whereas —, of —, in the city of Dublin, Esq., hath been charged upon oath before me, the Hon. Charles Burton, one of her Majesty's justices of the Court of Queen's Bench, in Ireland, for that he did unlawfully and seditiously conspire with certain other persons unlawfully and seditiously to excite discontent and disaffection in the minds of her Majesty's subjects, and to excite her Majesty's subjects to hatred and contempt of the government and constitution of the realm, as by law established, and to unlawful and seditious opposition and resistance to such government and constitution, and to induce and to procure divers large numbers of persons to assemble and meet together in order, by intimidation and the demonstration of physical force, to procure changes to be made in the constitution of the realm as by law established; and to excite jealousies and hatred between different classes of her Majesty's subjects, and to excite discontent and disaffection amongst, and to seduce from their allegiance, divers of her Majesty's subjects, and, amongst others, her Majesty's subjects serving in the army and navy, and to disturb and prejudice divers of her Majesty's subjects in the peaceable enjoyment of their rights and properties, and to bring into contempt and disrepute the legal tribunals of the country, and to diminish the confidence of her Majesty's subjects in the same, and to assume and usurp the prerogative of the crown in the establishment of courts for the administration of the law, and to forward the said several objects by various seditious speeches and seditious libels; and also by contributing amongst themselves, and by soliciting and obtaining, as well from different parts of the United Kingdom as from foreign countries, divers large sums of money, to promote and effectuate such objects; and also for having on different days and times unlawfully and seditiously met and assembled, with divers other evil-disposed persons, for certain seditious and unlawful purposes; and also that he excited divers other persons to meet and assemble themselves together on different days and times for the like seditious and unlawful purposes; and also that he seditiously published divers malicious and seditious libels of and concerning the government and constitution of the realm as by law established; and all such other matters as shall be alleged against the said — by her Majesty's Attorney-General. These are, therefore, in her Majesty's name to command you and every of you forthwith to apprehend and bring before me, or some other of the justices of the said Court of Queen's Bench, the body of the said —, that he may answer the said charge, and be further dealt with according to law."

"Given under my hand and seal this — day of October, 1843."

(Seal.)

The parties named in the foregoing were:—

At Mullaghmast: Daniel O'Connell, M.P., Dr. Gray, Thomas M. Ray, Thomas Steele.

At the dinner there: Daniel O'Connell, John Gray, Thomas Steele, John O'Connell, M.P., Thomas M. Ray, Richard Barrett.

Members of the Repeal Association: Daniel O'Connell, Rev. Mr. Tyrrell, P.P., Rev. James Tierney, P.P., Richard Barrett, Thomas M. Ray, John O'Connell, Thomas Steele, Dr. Gray, Charles G. Duffy.

At three o'clock on Monday bail was entered into for the undernamed persons, against whom informations were sworn on Friday evening, before Mr. Justice Burton, at his private residence, in Stephen's-green. The recognizances were £500 for each of the parties accused, and two sureties in £250 each.

For Dr. Gray: Alderman Gardiner and Town-Councillor M'Clelland.

For C. G. Duffy: Alderman Grace and Town-Councillor O'Brien.

For the Rev. P. J. Tyrrell: Thomas Carroll and S. R. Frazer.

For T. M. Ray: Town-Councillor O'Brien and John Kelch.

For R. Barrett: The Lord Mayor elect and Alderman Rooney.

For the Rev. T. Tierney: Alderman M'Kenna and W. M'Guinness.

For Thomas Steele: Alderman Rooney and Town-Councillor M'Kenna.

The following counsel have been retained already for Mr. O'Connell:—Mr. Pigot, Q.C.; Mr. Richard Moore, Q.C.; Mr. Hatchell, Q.C.; and Mr. Monaghan, Q.C. For Mr. John O'Connell:—Mr. Fitzgibbon, Q.C.; Mr. Whiteside, Q.C.; Mr. M'Donagh, Q.C.; Sir Coleman O'Loughlin; Messrs. Close, O'Hagan, O'Hea, and Clements. Mr. Ford is acting as Mr. O'Connell's solicitor, and Mr. Pierce Mahony for Mr. John O'Connell. It is said that Mr. Richard Sheil, Q.C., has been solicited to act for Mr. O'Connell.

As far as it can be ascertained, there are at present no other prosecutions contemplated by the government; and there is no foundation whatever for the rumours of prosecutions against Dr. M'Hale, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, and Dr. Higgins, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ardagh. Dr. Higgins has been for some time in France. On this subject *Scandlers's News Letter* of Monday has the following:—"Rumour, with her usual zeal, was busy supplying a variety of names as about to be implicated in the present movement; but although Dr. M'Hale, Dr. Higgins, Lord French, and others were mentioned, we learn from sources on which reliance can be placed, that no warrants are to be issued against them. It is to be taken into account, that, to make parties responsible, proof must be at hand to show that they had used the expressions attributed to them; and for this a mere newspaper report, without any evidence of its authenticity, will not avail, however the newspaper itself be responsible for what it inserts."

A lithographic machine has been fitted up in the office of the crown solicitor, and a number of persons are employed in making copies of the informations with all possible expedition.

The principal information is sworn by Mr. Hughes, one of Mr. Gurney's shorthand writers, who had been employed by government to attend the meeting at Mullaghmast, and subsequently the meetings of the Repeal Association at the Corn Exchange. All the parties are charged with conspiracy, extending to the Mullaghmast meeting, the Repeal Association, the Arbitration Courts, the utterance of seditious language, and the publication of seditious libels.

Portions of the speech of Mr. O'Connell at Mullaghmast meeting are set forth, and it is charged that there was a demonstration of physical force at that meeting, including the employment of O'Connell's "police," and the temperance bands. The speeches and devices at the Mullaghmast dinner are also described.

The Rev. Mr. Tierney is charged with the utterance of seditious libels. Dr. Gray is charged as chairman of the Repeal Arbitration Court, at Blackrock, the first which had been held. Those courts form one of the principal features in the informations. Mr. Steele is charged with the utterance of a speech respecting the Queen's visit to France and Belgium. This charge against Mr. Steele is said to be rather a ludicrous one. Mr. Duffy, proprietor of the *Nation*, is specially charged with the publication of seditious articles.

Other parties are charged with being members of the Repeal Association, and with having been present when seditious speeches were spoken. But generally all the individual charges appear to be embodied in one of general conspiracy.

**REPEAL ASSOCIATION.**—Pursuant to public notice, the usual weekly meeting of the association took place on Monday, at the Corn-Exchange, the room and passages of which were densely crowded long before the appointed time. The hour named in the advertisement was one o'clock, but at twenty minutes before one Mr. O'Neill Daunt moved Mr. J. O'Neill, of Bunowen Castle, into the chair, which he took amidst much cheering. Mr. O'Neill, after returning thanks for the honour, said, he had been led to suppose that by taking the chair on that day he was occupying a post of some danger, and therefore was it that he had offered himself for it. (Cheers.) Inspector Maher, of the metropolitan police, here entered the room, and was accommodated with a seat at the reporters' table, on which he placed a note-book. The chairman, after a long address, in which he announced his espousal of the Repeal after being long opposed to it, concluded by saying, that it would ill-become him, who had represented 35,000 Englishmen in Parliament, to say an unkind word of the land which had placed such confidence in him, and given birth to the mother of his child. From his soul he loved it; but he could not deny its oppression of Ireland, and sooner than have it said that he was deterred by British bayonets from exercising the constitutional rights of a freeman, he would go from that chair to the prison, and from thence to the scaffold. (Cheers.) He denied that Repeal was a religious question, and having again recommended the disuse of the word "Saxon," Mr. O'Connell said, "I'll give it up at once, at your request. (Great cheering and laughter.) Mr. DUFFY (proprietor of the *Nation* and one of the persons indicted for conspiracy) handed in several subscriptions, and apologised for coming forward at that early hour, on the ground that he had a very particular appointment with Mr. Justice Burton at three o'clock, which he should keep. (Laughter.) Mr. O'CONNELL handed in 120l., being the first instalment of the proclamation money from the city of Limerick. (Loud cheers.) The Rev. Mr. TIERNEY (one of the persons included in the government prosecution), handed in 8l. 18s., which, he said, made 101l. 5s. which had been contributed by his parish. Dr. Gray (proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal*), and Mr. Barrett (proprietor of the *Pilot*), who are also among the prosecuted, handed in several sums of money. A respectable dressed person, whose name could not be ascertained, in seeking to hand in some money, addressed some observations to the meeting which were not heard, but which he accompanied with much violence of tone and gesticulation. Mr. O'CONNELL called him to order. He said, that so far as he had heard his words, they were harmless enough, but his manner was violent and excited; and these were times when men should not even appear to lose their temper. (Hear.) The individual attempted to renew his speech, but was called to order, and pulled down by those around him. Mr. O'Connell then proceeded to address the meeting, and in the course of his observations on the subject of a federal parliament (to which the honourable and learned gentleman for the first time appeared to evince no serious objection), read the following correspondence:—

"Dear Friend,—The enclosed was unanimously passed at a meeting at which I happened to be in the chair last night, and at which, amongst others, ten of our town-councillors were present. I think a more favourable state of public feeling towards Ireland never existed, if it be turned to good account. Very sincerely and respectfully, JOSEPH STURGE.—Birmingham, Oct. 14.—That this meeting have learned with astonishment that the Viceregal Government have suppressed a meeting of the people of Ireland, convened to petition Parliament for the redress of grievances, by the presence of an overwhelming force of cavalry, infantry, and armed police; and believing that, if the Executive succeed in abolishing the constitutional right of the Irish people to discuss their national affairs, the same course may, ere long, be pursued in this kingdom, the following requisition, to convene a public meeting of the inhabitants of Birmingham, for the purpose of petitioning the Crown on the subject, be agreed upon and adopted. That this meeting desire to express their highest admiration of the conduct of Mr. O'Connell and the Irish people for their magnanimity in not holding the intended meeting at Clontarf; seeing that, although even if the prohibition may not have been legally justified, yet that disastrous consequences might have otherwise ensued."

Mr. O'Connell said he had spoken of a federal parliament, as a means by which repeal could be obtained, and also likely to conciliate both nations, but it was not such a one as he had looked for. (Hear.) He had before declared himself ready to accept a federal parliament. He would now repeat, that he had been always, and was now, ready to enter into any arrangements which would give Ireland such a parliament. (The nature of which he explained.) It had been hinted to him that many parties in England would readily meet his views on this point, if on the completion of repeal their arrangements should be of a popular nature. He would tell them in England, that as soon as they formed a party strong enough to assist the Irish people, he would join them in obtaining federalization. (Hear, hear.) He was ready to make a concession so as to find out a common point of unity. (Hear.) A federal parliament would prevent absenteeism, would improve the tenure of land, and be of other service; "but in saying this," said the hon. gentleman, "I do not lower my tone one atom—I relinquish no single right of the Irish people; but I am ready to assist them in a manner most conducive to their harmonious obtaining." (Loud cheers and hurrahs.) After exhorting the people to a peaceful submission to the laws, the honourable and learned gentleman concluded by announcing the rent for the week to be £1,232 13s. 4d. The association then adjourned until Monday next.

**LIMERICK ASSIZES.**—The jury in the case of the murder of the Rev. C. Dawson were discharged on Saturday, without agreeing to a verdict, owing to a difference amongst them. It is said eleven were for finding a verdict of guilty, and one only for not guilty. The prisoners have been sent back to goal. The prisoners charged with the murder of Mr. Shine have been allowed to stand out on bail, to take their trial at the next assizes.

## SCOTLAND.

**EDINBURGH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.**—This festival terminated on Saturday last. It was on a much smaller scale than those of Norwich and Birmingham in respect both to the choral and instrumental band. There was, apparently, a deficiency of strength in the department of solo-singers. The principals were Miss Birch, Mrs. Shaw, and Mr. Phillips, all excellent performers. But it has been found by experience that some vocalist of the highest name and the rarest powers is necessary to produce the requisite degree of attraction on these occasions. The programme of the performances, too, though framed with the care and judgment to be expected from Sir Henry Bishop, did not exhibit a single feature of novelty; it having been, doubtless, found impossible to prepare sufficiently for the performance of any new work, at such a distance from the metropolis, and by a body of performers collected from a variety of quarters. The music was extremely well performed, and gave great satisfaction to those who heard it; but their numbers, it appears, were very inadequate to produce a successful result; for it is said that the receipts will be far from defraying the expenditure. If this is the case, it is the more to be regretted, as it will tend to prevent the repetition of so spirited an undertaking.

**PERTH.—TRINITY COLLEGE.**—We understand that the plans for this institution (to be erected on the estate of Cairnies, about eight miles north-west of Perth) have been finally approved of, and that the buildings will be commenced in the spring. The plan is in the English collegiate style of architecture, and does great credit to the talent, taste, and skill of the architect, Mr. Henderson. The buildings, when completed, will form a spacious quadrangle, with a bell-tower and chapel separate. The west front is to contain the entrance gate, and residences for the warden, sub-wardens, and tutors; the north is to contain the class-rooms and dormitory; and the east, the hall and library; the south front is to be an open cloister. In the mean while, it is proposed to execute only the portion of the building necessary for opening the school department, and the theological part of the institution will not be in operation for some time. The college will contain about 250 boys, who are to reside within the building, as at Eton, and to be otherwise educated as in that great English seminary. The building is to be constructed of a very fine durable stone, which is found in great abundance upon the property and a quarry of which has been opened, and is already in operation.

**THE SCOTCH CHURCH DISTURBANCES.**—The disturbances which have lately attached no very enviable notoriety to this district, have luckily ceased, and the authorities are occupied with the examinations, or taking further steps for the ap-

prehension of the rioters. Several persons are now in the gaols of Tain, Ding wall, and Cromarty, for trial; but the principal parties concerned in the Resolis rioting, and the breaking of the prison at Cromarty, have absconded, but cannot long elude the officers of justice, to whom they are well known by description or otherwise. The soldiers have left Invergordon for Fort George, and about thirty men, under the command of Lieut. Turner, are stationed at Dingwall, to be employed as circumstances may require. On Tuesday the steamer Modern Athens arrived at Invergordon, to be at the disposal of the authorities, and that vessel will remain for a short time at Fort George, in case, which we trust will not happen, there may be occasion for her employment in conveying troops. On Saturday, according to previous arrangement, there was a muster of the constabulary at Invergordon, who, to the extent of about 200, with about 90 soldiers, proceeded to Resolis church. The Lord-Lieutenant, the sheriff, and a large body of magistrates accompanied them, and the Rev. Mr. Mackenzie was put in possession of the manse and church. We are glad to state that there was no interruption to this piece of form; and on Sunday the constabulary of the Black Isle, with Sheriff Cameron and a few soldiers, attended at Resolis church, when Mr. Mackenzie preached, and everything was quiet and orderly.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Lord Bishop of Oxford has instituted the Rev. J. Hazell, curate of Long Sutton, to the rectories of Nettlebed and Peshell, Oxfordshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. Thomas Leigh Bennett.

The Rev. C. Popham Miles, B.A., late curate of Bishopwearmouth, Durham, has been licensed to the incumbency of St. Jude's Church, Glasgow, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Robert Montgomery, preferred to the ministry of Percy Chapel, London.

The Rev. Christopher Thompson, M.A., curate of Giggleswick, has been appointed to the incumbency of Trinity Church, in that parish: patron, the Bishop of Ripon.

The Rev. E. R. Larder has been instituted to the incumbency of Trinity Church, Louth.

The Lord Bishop of Peterborough has licensed the Rev. W. Wallace Fullerton, B.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, to the ministry of the church at Sealdwell, Northamptonshire.

The Rev. William Francis Chilcott, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge, has been appointed rural dean of the deanery of Dunster, in the diocese of Bath and Wells, vice the Rev. John Knight Greatham.

The provost and fellows of Oriel College, Oxford, have presented the Rev. Mr. Eden to the vicarage of St. Mary.

The Bishop of London is at present engaged in a course of confirmations in Essex. Last week his lordship administered this holy rite to nearly 3,000 young persons of both sexes.

Prebendal stalls in the cathedrals of Llandaff and Wells, and the vicarage of Penmark, Glamorganshire, have become vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Casbard.

**OXFORD.**—On Saturday last, Charles Douglas Ross was admitted Scholar of Wadham College.

The Reader in Experimental Philosophy will commence a course of lectures on mechanics at the Clarendon on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at one o'clock, and will continue them at the same hour every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, till completed.

The Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, have presented the Rev. John Tinkler, B.D., Fellow and Tutor of that Society, to the rectory of Landbeach, near Cambridge, vacant by the death of the Rev. E. Addison.

**ORDINATION.**—The Lord Bishop of Rochester held a general ordination in the chapel within the palace at Bromley on Sunday last, the 15th instant. The following gentlemen were admitted into holy orders:—Deacons—George Harper, B.A., Pembroke College, Oxford; James Henry Lang, B.A., Magdalen College, Cambridge; Henry Palk, B.A., St. Mary Hall, Oxford, by letters dimissory from the Lord Bishop of Worcester; Jenkin Davies, St. David's College, Lampeter, by letters dimissory from the Lord Bishop of Llandaff.

The Rev. Lockhart William Jeffray has been appointed to the perpetual curacy of Ashton-upon-Ribble, in the parish of Preston, Lancashire.

**DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF LICHFIELD.**—This melancholy event took place at Clifton, on Wednesday night last, after a long and painful illness. The Right Reverend Prelate took his degree in 1824, when he obtained the distinguished honour of Second Wrangler and Second Smith's Prize-man. Doctor Bowstead was translated from the see of Sodor and Man to that of Lichfield, and owed both appointments to Her Majesty's late Administration, of whose principles he was a mild but conscientious supporter. The deceased, James Bowstead, D.D., son of the late Mr. W. Bowstead, of Beckbank, Great Salkeld, Cumberland, was born in 1801. He was consecrated Bishop of Sodor and Man in 1833; and, on the death of Dr. S. Butler, the learned editor of *Æschylus* and Master of Shrewsbury School, in 1840, he was translated to the see of Lichfield and Coventry. For some time he was prebendary of Salisbury.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.**—On Monday the College Session commenced in the faculty of Arts and Laws. There was a numerous attendance of visitors and students in the theatre, where an introductory address was delivered by Professor Brooke, on natural philosophy. Two Flaherty scholarships are to be awarded in this session, the one to the most proficient in classics, and the other in natural philosophy and mathematics.

**THE CAPUT.**—At a congregation holden on Thursday, Oct. 12, the following gentlemen were elected to form the Caput for the ensuing year:—The Vice-Chancellor, Divinity: Rev. George Archdall, D.D., Master of Emmanuel College. Law: Rev. James William Geldart, L.L.D., the Queen's professor of the civil law, Trinity Hall. Physics: George Edward Paget, M.D., Fellow of Gonville and Caius College. Senior Non-Regent: John Cocker, M.A., Fellow of St. Peter's College. Senior Regent: Joseph Edleston, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College.

The Bishop of St. Asaph consecrated Llanfynydd new church, Flintshire, last week, when Sir Stephen Glynn, Bart., M.P., and a great many of the clergy and gentry of the county were present at the ceremony. The Earl of Derby and Sir Stephen Glynn have been munificent contributors to the fund for the erection of the church, which contains 330 free sittings.

On Wednesday morning despatches were received at the Home Office from Lord de Grey, and shortly afterwards Sir Henry Hardinge, Secretary at War, and Lord Fitzroy Somerset, military secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, transacted business with Sir James Graham.

**THE AMERICAN PACKETS.**—It is the intention of the mercantile community to memorialise the Government for some alterations in the present system of regulating the sailing of the Halifax steamers, by which the mails are conveyed to and from America. Much inconvenience was occasioned on Wednesday in the City, by the short period of time allowed to elapse between the arrival of the Caledonia from Halifax and the sailing of the American packet from Liverpool, rendering it impossible to pay proper attention to the letters which had arrived by the first-named vessel. The letters by the Caledonia were delivered in London on Wednesday afternoon, by four o'clock, and had to be answered and despatched by six o'clock on the same day, in order to be in time for the return steamer. The merchants are anxious that one clear day should be allowed to elapse between the arrival of one packet and the sailing of another, to afford time for the proper despatch of business. During the discussion of the Boundary question a week was allowed to elapse.

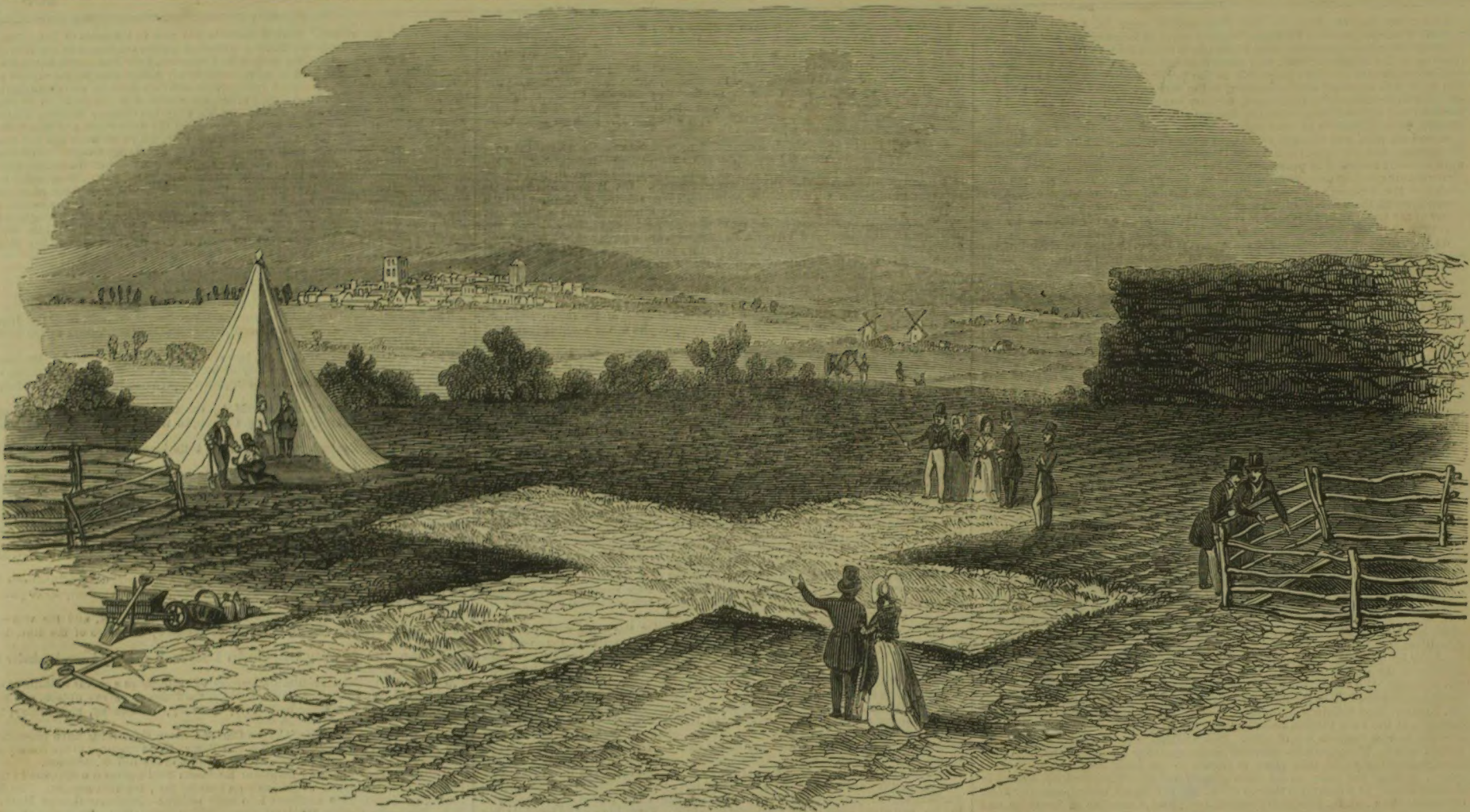
## DISCOVERIES AT RICHBOROUGH.

Some very interesting investigations are now in progress on the area of Richborough Castle, at a short distance from Sandwich and Ramsgate, in Kent. These researches are, under the direction and at the expense of Mr. W. H. Rolfe, of Sandwich, a gentleman well known for his success in antiquarian pursuits. The works consist of the renewal of an excavation of a vast subterranean wall, and the discoveries made have already attracted many visitors of rank, and literary and scientific eminence. The Duke of Wellington, in company with Lord Maryborough, and several other gentlemen, rode over from Walmer, a few days since, and his Grace seemed to take great interest in the researches. The labour is now proceeding with systematic skill; and, accompanied by our artist, we have visited the spot, with the object of presenting to our readers an illustrated outline of the discoveries. Our first engraving shows the area: the points of excavation are inclosed by hurdles; a tent has been set up, wherein is kept a book for the entry of the visitors' names, and every facility is obligingly afforded to such persons as are inclined to join in the exploration. We have already intimated that it is but a renewed labour; and we should scarcely think it worthy of circumstantial illustration, did it not present to our mind a national religious monument, and a stupendous record of no less important an event than the introduction of Christianity into England by St. Augustine.

Richborough will be remembered as one of the noblest Roman remains in our island; and it is generally supposed to have been the first station that was formed here by our mighty conquerors. "From hence," says Camden, "was the most usual passage into Britain, and the Roman fleet made this port." The *Urbs Rutupie* (city of Richborough) is said to have been founded by Cæsar's army; though it is more probable that there was a British settlement on this spot prior to Cæsar's landing. Camden, speaking of the city, touchingly says:—"Time has devoured every trace of it; and, to teach us that cities are as perishable as men, it is now a corn-field, where, when the corn is grown up, one may see traces of the streets intersecting each other; for, wherever the streets have run, the corn grows thin."

But the glory of Richborough was its stupendous castle, commenced (about a century after the landing of Cæsar) by Vespasian, who was then general of the Romans in Britain. Of this fortress, massive remains exist to the present day, and exhibit a more perfect specimen of Roman military architecture than is to be found elsewhere in Britain. A fragment of the wall is shown to the right of our first illustration. The site is a kind of promontory of high ground, projecting into the marshes, between one and two miles north-west from Sandwich: along the base flows the Stour, at about one mile in a direct line from its entrance into Pegwell Bay. The castle walls formed a parallelogram, the area within them measuring about five acres. Within this area—not precisely in the centre, but somewhat toward the north-east corner—lies a remarkable mass of masonry, called "the platform," the surface of which is covered with soil to the depth of about two feet six inches. This masonry is 144 feet long, and 104 feet wide, and is composed of boulder stones, firmly cemented together, having an uniformly smooth, flat surface, and extending downward six feet in thickness. Boys, in his "Collections for an History of Sandwich," excavated to the bottom of this platform, a depth of about nine feet, and penetrated under its lower surface. He concluded it to be simply a solid parallelogram of masonry, and imagined that it might be the pratorium, or general's station in the castle. Others conjecture it to have been the foundation of a great idol; and others, again, the base of a lighthouse or beacon. In these conjectures, however, the most remarkable fea-





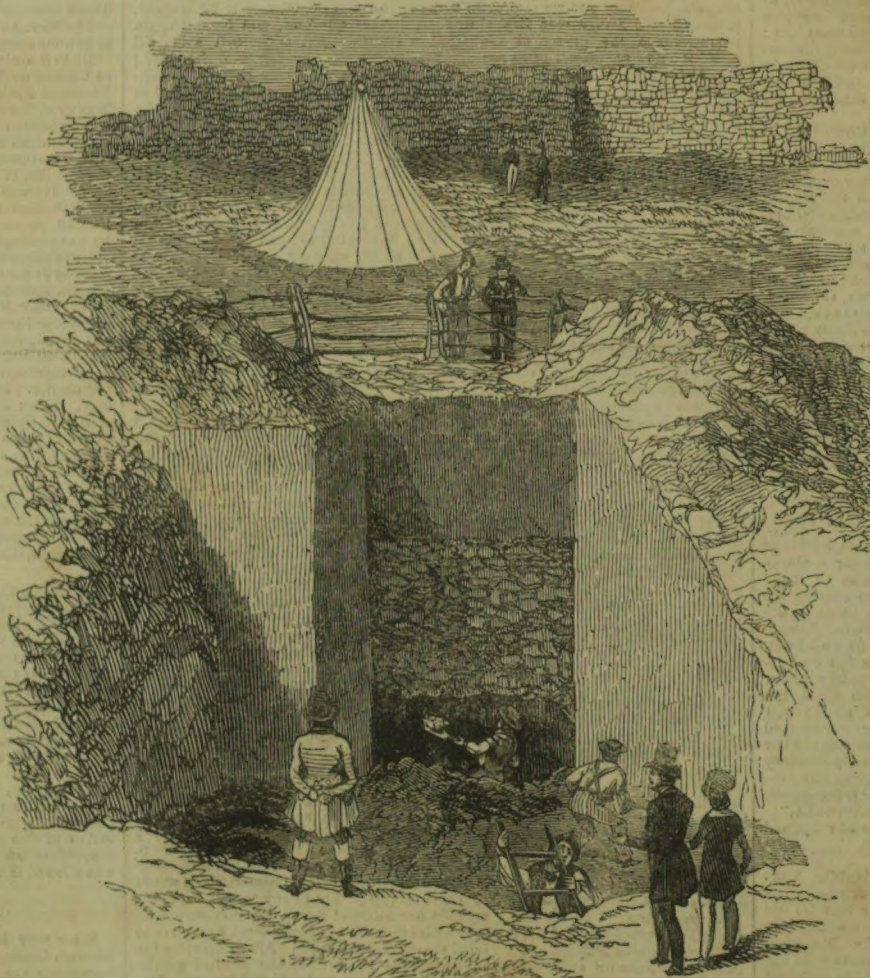
THE GREAT CROSS, RICHBOROUGH.

ture of the remains appears to have been strangely overlooked, viz., that in the middle of the platform is the base of a superstructure in the shape of a cross, rising somewhat above the ground, and from 4 to 5 feet above the platform; it has been faced with square stones, some of which remain; the shaft of the cross running north and south, is 87 feet long and 7½ feet wide; the traverse is 22 feet in width, and 46 feet in length. The cruciform appearance is shown in our first engraving; it is, however, less perceptible than in Boys's time (1792), through the constant ploughing and manuring of the ground for the growth of corn.

We gather from a gentleman resident in Sandwich, that in 1823 there were employed several workmen to dig beside the north-east edge of the platform, when they found it extending downward, as Boys had described it; "but what is still more extraordinary, in penetrating underneath this mass, they discovered a solid perpendicular wall, about 10 feet from the edge of the platform, and by which the platform itself is supported; this perpendicular wall extends downward 23 feet below the surface, and probably to a much greater depth; but at the time, the water flowed in and prevented any further excavation."—(From a brief "History of Richborough Castle," just published, and to be purchased at Sandwich, Ramsgate, and Dover.)

The very interesting work has just been renewed by Mr. Rolfe, who, on the 5th of last month, set six men to excavate the platform immediately opposite the extremity of the southern arm of the cross and its centre; the platform at this spot extends twenty-four feet beyond the end of the cross. Early in the afternoon, the men came to another excavation previously made, into which they descended and explored to a considerable distance a passage along the south and north sides of the platform. On the following day they were chiefly employed in clearing away the stones and clay mixed with sand at the south of the excavation, upon entering which they found it similar to the one made in 1823, with a wall twelve feet from the under edge of the platform, extending in a northerly direction fifty-four feet nine inches, and continuing round to the north side to the distance of thirty-five feet. On Friday, the 8th, they pursued their work; the extraordinary hardness of the mortar, and the breaking of the tools in consequence, did not in the least dispirit the men, and at the close of the day's work, Mr. Rolfe states he found they had made an aperture of three feet within the wall, five feet in height, and about the same width. On the following day, they found themselves five feet through the wall, at half-past five o'clock.

The works are now proceeding, and the second engraving shows a portion of the wall unearthed, with the details of the masonry, and a group of visitors curiously watching the workmen in their slow progress of about four inches per diem, through the adamant concrete. By some persons it is conjectured that these walls enclose a chamber, but we incline to the opinion that, with the platform, they formed a grand altar, which, being surmounted with a cross, seems strongly to indicate a high religious purpose on the part of the founders. There is, at each of the four angles of the masonry, a drain or passage from the face of the platform, the use of which remains to be ascertained. One of these passages is shown in our third engraving.

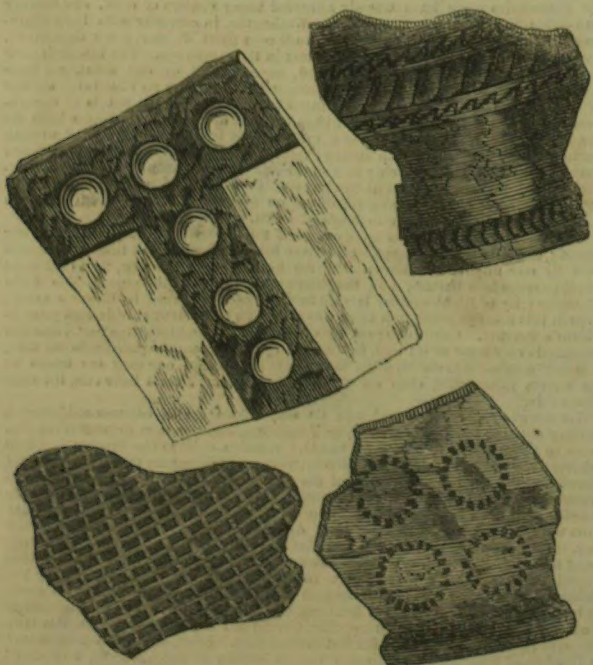


ENTRANCE TO THE NORTHERN GALLERY.

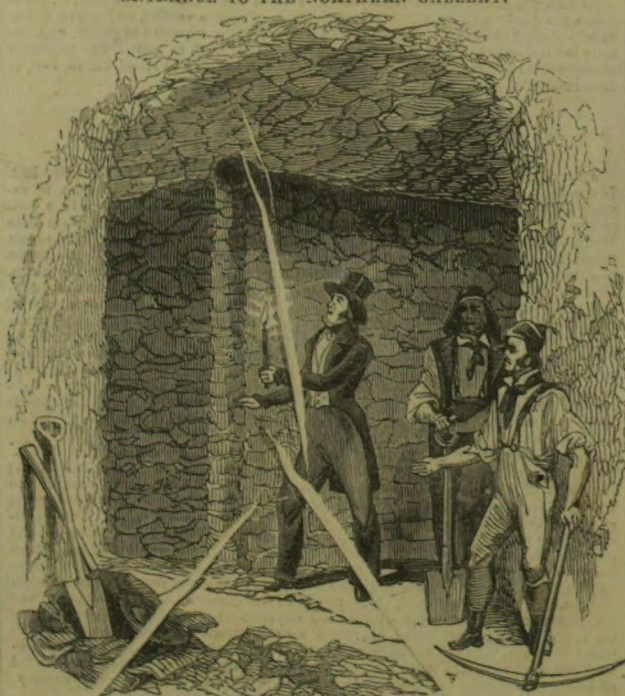
"The whole work appears to be of Saxon masonry. Ethelbert the First, who ruled over Kent, had his royal palace at Richborough; and Augustine the monk, the apostle of Kent, with his companions, landed at Stonar (a little to the north-east of Sandwich), having been sent by Gregory, bishop of Rome; St. Augustine tarried here until Ethelbert gave him audience in his palace, where he prepared the mind of that monarch, in divers conferences, to abjure idolatry by professing the Christian faith. The pious king is known to have built a chapel after his conversion, on the spot where he had received the first tidings of the Gospel; and, although this chapel, together with the castle and city, were destroyed by the Danes, in this cruciform masonry may we not behold a memorial almost as immutable as the faith which it was constructed to commemorate? A rustic tradition indirectly favours this inference; and the writer of the pamphlet we have quoted, asks, with some show of reason, "Might it not have been St. Austin's Cross—a name which the people there, in Camden's time, misapplied to the crossings in the corn, but which might belong to this mass of masonry, raised perhaps to commemorate the happy arrival of St. Augustine in Britain, and his landing at the foot of this very hill?" As the work proceeds, we hope this inference may be strengthened; for it is altogether one of the most impressive antiquarian investigations that have ever awakened public attention. Hundreds of pages have been written to prove the particular spot on which Caesar landed and encamped, which, Horsley tells us, "may now be washed away by the sea;" but how much more interesting is it to identify this massive work as a memorial of religious triumph, with its hallowed associations beaming far brighter in our history than the proudest conquest of any age or country. All the grandeur of the remains of the Roman dominion in Britain—all their strength, fitness, and splendour—sink before this subterranean symbol of the Christian faith.

Meanwhile, several relics of interest have been found in the course of the excavations at Richborough, including many bones of the roebuck. We have grouped a few specimens on the right and left corners of the page. These are portions of an axe, and a pair of shears, and fragments of the red Samian pottery; the fragment of a bowl, with the zig-zag ornament (one of the characteristic mouldings of Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman architecture), is very remarkable. Three of the specimens at the corresponding corner of the page are also of red ware, but the fourth presents a higher finish—the ground being red, and the cross figure dark blue enamel, with a reticulated pattern, and bright globules; and elsewhere is an indication of mother-of-pearl. In these relics we behold the debris of civilization for eighteen hundred years!

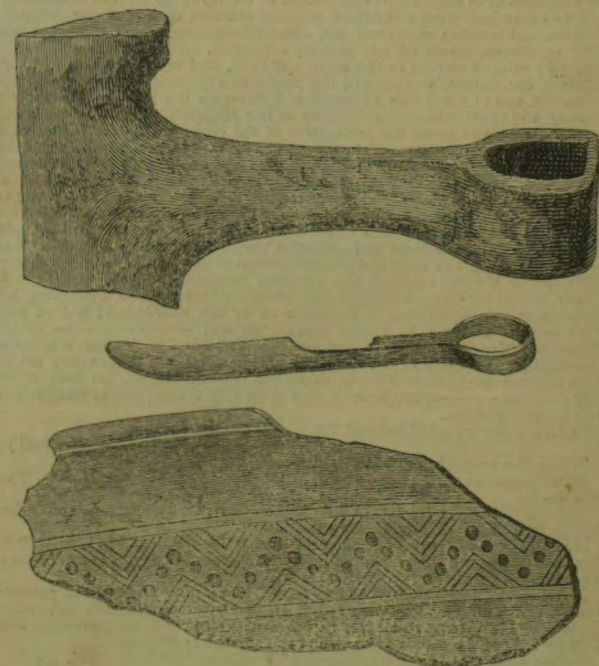
Returning to the locality of the first view, how many associations crowd upon us in the prospect: to the left lie Ramsgate and Pegwell Bay; in front, Shellness and the Goodwin Flats; and in the distance, the Goodwin Sands; whilst, to the right, are the antique town of Sandwich and the Downs. Then, we reflect on the desolation of Stonar, and the filling up of the *Portus Rutupensis*, and the consequent rise and prosperity of Sandwich, once the most famous of all the English ports, but now, in its turn, comparatively decayed, and become a miniature municipality. These are, indeed, the turnings of the "wheels of vicissitude," and to watch them makes us somewhat giddy.



POTTERY FOUND AT RICHBOROUGH.

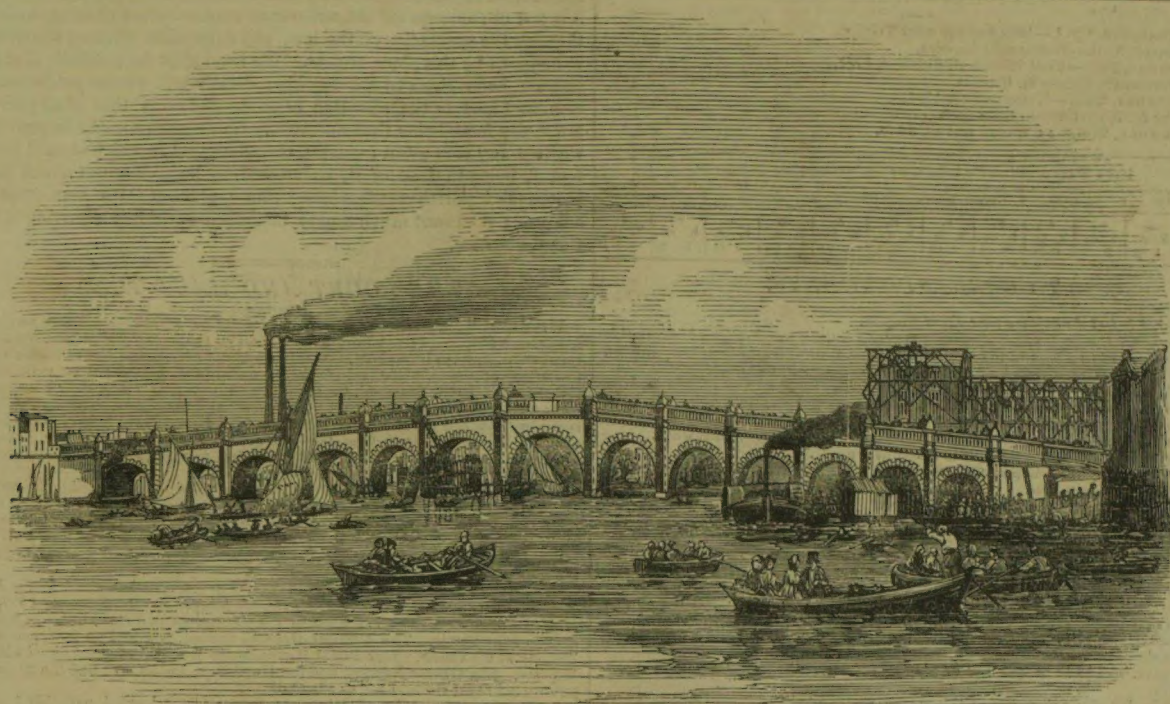


MASONRY AT THE BASE OF THE PLATFORM, RICHBOROUGH.



AXE, POTTERY, ETC., FOUND AT RICHBOROUGH.





WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

## REPAIR OF WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

This metropolitan bridge is about to be so changed in its architectural details that a view of its superstructure, as it has existed for a century, may be acceptable to our readers; as well as a glance at the history of the bridge, which will throw some light upon its protracted and expensive repairs, which have been in progress for years past.

This bridge was the second erected across the Thames. It appears that attempts were made to obtain another bridge over the Thames besides that named "London," in the several reigns of Elizabeth, James I., Charles I. and II., and George I.; but it was not until the year 1736 (10 Geo. II.), that parliament authorised the building a second bridge, namely, that at Westminster. Prior to this date, the only communication between Lambeth and Westminster was by a ferry-boat, near

and Mr. Lahey further explained his plan, "that the foundation of every pier should be laid on a strong grating of timber planked underneath; that this grating of timber should be made the bottom of a vessel, such as is called *caisson* by the French; that the sides of this caisson should be so contrived as to be taken away after the pier should be finished; that the bed of the river should be dug to a sufficient depth (none of the caissons to be laid at less than five feet below the surface of the bed of the river), and made level, in order to lay thereon the bottom of the caisson."

The commissioners next resolved that the bridge should stand upon stone piers, and fixed the number and dimensions according to Lahey's design for a stone bridge; they also appointed him engineer, but the superstructure was to be of oak wood, according to another design, and was contracted for at £28,000.

On January 29, 1739, the first stone was laid by the Earl of Pembroke; and on April 23, the first pier was finished. In the severe winter of the same year, the ice carried off and broke a great number of the piles; after which accident the commissioners dropped the design of a wooden, and resolved upon an entire stone bridge. Lahey then furnished designs from which the present bridge was built; and the work proceeded without interruption till its completion in 1746, when the last stone was laid by the Earl of Pembroke, on October 25. On November 14, 1747, the bridge, roads, and streets on both sides, were finished, the whole having been performed in seven years, nine months, and sixteen days; but the opening of the bridge was delayed by the failure of one of the piers, which occupied a considerable time in being restored. There were, at this time, many objections urged against Lahey's mode of construction; but the experience of one hundred years has tested the accuracy of his replies, and in only two instances has it proved him in error. He had very little from the experience of others to guide him; and, when we remember that this was the greatest and most difficult work that had ever been attempted in this country, we must feel more inclined to admit the genius of its author, and to give him praise for the amazing skill and ingenuity displayed in its construction, than to cavil at any errors he may have committed.

We now pass over a period of seventy years, or until 1823, when, on the proposed removal of one of the piers of old London-bridge, some fear was entertained for the safety of the bridge at Westminster, which was accordingly inspected by the late Mr. Telford, who reported it as follows:—"That the platforms upon which the piers rest, which were described by Mr. Lahey to have been placed, none less than five feet, nor more than four feet below the bed of the river, are now found to be between three and seven feet; and if London bridge be wholly removed, the consequences will most likely be fatal to Westminster Bridge." He then recommends certain works to be done for their safety, which he directed during the remainder of his life. These consisted of piling round some of the piers, and protecting them with masonry by means of a diving-bell, rebuilding some of the cutwaters and octagons, &c.

Nevertheless, in 1835, Mr. Cubitt being called upon to report how far the proposed embankment for the New Houses of Parliament would affect the stability of the foundations of the bridge, he stated them to be still far from secure; he proposed to deposit heavy rubble stone round the piles—to surround each of them with short piling of oak or cast-iron, and to fill the space with stones and cement—to pave the whole space under the arches, and drive sheet piling on each

side of the bridge the whole way across the river. This plan he estimated at from £120,000 to £150,000; and to completely restore the superstructure besides, in all, from £150,000 to £200,000.

In 1837, Mr. Walker inspected the bridge, and proposed for its permanent security, by coffer-dams, to pump out the water, and pile round the piers, at a cost of £70,000; also, to renew the ends and spandrels of the piers, as already begun; to take off the present parapet, and substitute a lower one; repair the masonry throughout, and improve the inclination of the road—altogether, at the cost of £103,000. In 1838, Mr. W. Cubitt, the contractor for these repairs, commenced operations by removing the accumulated mud and gravel, when the caissons were found in a perfect state, the wood (fir) even retaining its resinous smell. The details of the repairs, to the commencement of June last, will be found in No. 59 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, accompanied by two engravings of a coffer-dam, showing the precise nature of the works in progress.

The condition of the bridge relatively with the completion of the New Houses of Parliament, now became a subject of consideration. It should here be mentioned that Mr. Cubitt had already contracted for lengthening the piers, to receive arches for widening the bridge twelve feet, so as to render it the same width as London-bridge. "All," say Messrs. Walker and Burges, "that we have done to Blackfriars-bridge is designed and contracted for to be done to this bridge, with the very important addition of the preparation for widening. The steepest part of Westminster-bridge roadway will when the designs are executed, be as easy as that of Blackfriars-bridge. That which rises 1 in 14 will be reduced to 1 in 24, and even this rise will be only for a limited length." Mr. Barry, in his report to H. R. H. Prince Albert, on the local improvements connected with the New Houses of Parliament, next proposed alterations corresponding with those suggested by Messrs. Walker and Burges, but with



THE ROYAL SAVOY CHAPEL.—See next page.

the additional proposal to take down the present semicircular arches, and substitute for them pointed arches on the same foundations; one of Mr. Barry's arguments for the change being "that the pointed arch will enable the road to be lowered, by materially reducing the thickness of the crown of the arches within what is considered necessary for arches of a circular form." Another argument is the improvement of the water-way of the bridge, besides the artistic point of view, which Mr. Barry maintains would be improved by the substitution of pointed arches, so as to harmonise with the architecture of the New Houses of Parliament. Meanwhile, Messrs. Walker and Burges consider that Mr. Barry's design would be improved by contrast, and so suggest a new superstructure of the bridge in the Norman style. The letters of both gentlemen on the subject, addressed to the Speaker of the House of Commons, will be found at length in Nos. 70 and 71 of the *Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal*.

On the 26th of last month there appeared in the newspapers some overcharged statements as to the safety of Westminster-bridge, which, on October 5, drew forth the following facts from Mr. Walker:—

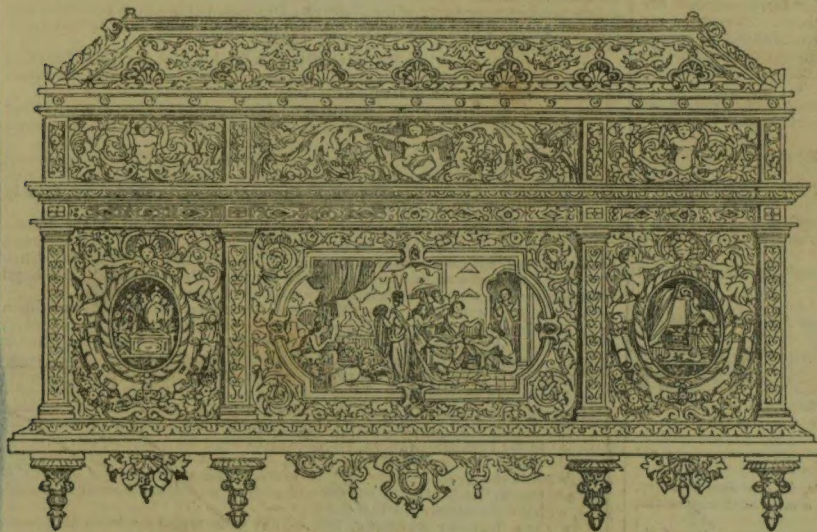
"All the piers from the Middlesex side of the river to the centre of the bridge have been secured. Owing to the imperfection of the ground, the hollows under the piers, and the driving of the piles, some of the piers sank during the operations of repair, one of them, the notorious 'sunken pier' considerably; but since the piling round the Middlesex side has been completed, no movement has been perceptible. Two of the piers on the Surrey or east side of the centre arch, where the ground is still worse, and the current stronger, than on the Middlesex side, are also completed; and one of these, viz., the '17 feet,' or Surrey pier of the centre arch, has continued to sink since the water was admitted into the coffer dam which enclosed the pier. This arch is heavier than any of the others, and had an extra load of pedestals and alcoves; these have always been intended to be removed, for the purpose of lowering the parapet and roadway; but we (Walker and Burges) have thought it prudent, under the circumstances described, to advise their removal at once, which has, I presume, caused the paragraphs referred to, although there is no reason for any alarm as to safety. I cannot boast of the foundations of this bridge: they have long been a subject for the anxious attention of the commissioners and those employed under them. The carriage-way over the bridge was stopped for four weeks, while the works over the 'sunken-pier' were in progress, and this has been the only stoppage up to the present time; but another will, probably, take place soon, for the purpose of examining the arches, and substituting for the solid masonry behind the arches brick walls of less weight, similar to what was done to the sunken pier on the Middlesex side."



INTERIOR OF THE SAVOY CHAPEL.

We do not gather precisely whether the balustrades will be removed, and a blank parapet substituted, as in Blackfriars-bridge. It may not be generally known that in Westminster-bridge, "the large, lofty balustrade, is so managed, that the swelling of each heavy balustrade exactly ranges with the eye of a foot-passenger; and from a carriage, the top of the balustrade almost entirely obstructs the view of the river. Thus, one of the finest rivers in Europe is hid for the sake of preserving some imaginary proportion in architecture, relating to its form or entablature, but not applicable to its uses, a defence for safety without impeding the view. If it be urged that we should judge of it from the water, we should consider that this bridge is seen by one hundred persons from the land to one from the water. By the aid of an open upright iron fence, the most interesting view of the river might be obtained, with equal safety to the spectators."—*Repton, on Landscape Surveying*.

Westminster-bridge is the second stone bridge in length across the Thames, it being 1066 feet long, or 260 feet shorter than Waterloo-bridge; its width is 42 feet; height, 58 feet; it has 15 arches, the span of the centre being 76 feet. The proportions of the bridge are stated to be so accurate, that if a person speak against the



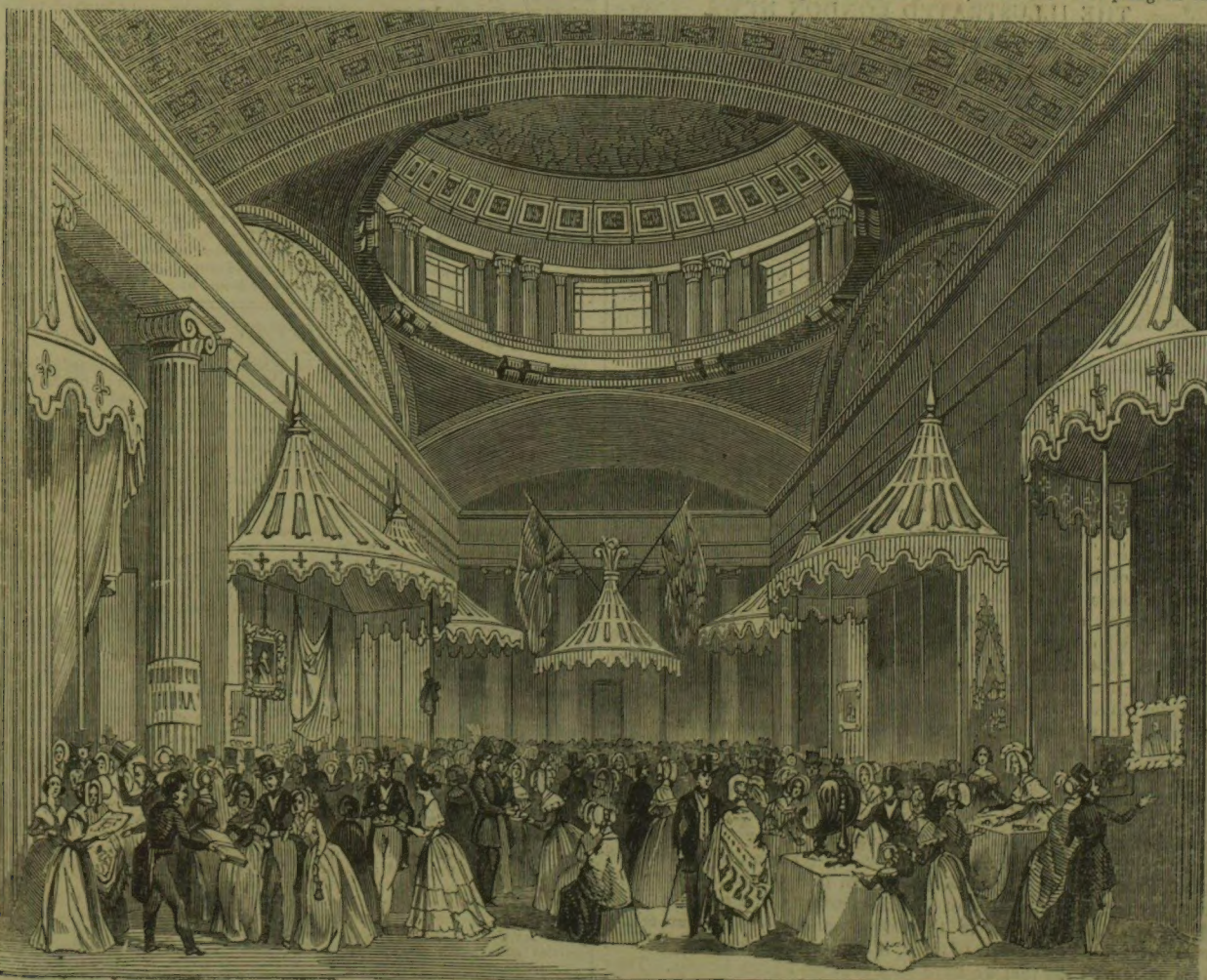
SEVRES CASSET, PRESENTED BY LOUIS PHILIPPE TO QUEEN VICTORIA.—See next page.

the palace-gate, the property of the Archbishop of Canterbury, to whom it was granted by patent under a rent of £20; as an equivalent for the loss of which, on the opening of the bridge, the see received the sum of £2,205.

By the act of parliament passed in 1736, nearly 200 commissioners were appointed for building the bridge, and there was granted the sum of £100,000, to be raised by lottery; which, having proved unsuccessful, a new lottery was granted by a second act, in 1737. The commissioners then received plans for the proposed bridge, and among them one from Mr. Lahey, a celebrated Swiss architect and engineer, who explained by a model a method he had devised of laying the foundations of the stone piers of a bridge below the surface of the bed of the river, which design the commission approved of. The position of the bridge was next fixed at or near the Woolstaple, a little lower than New Palace Yard;

be between three and seven feet; and if London bridge be wholly removed, the consequences will most likely be fatal to Westminster Bridge." He then recommends certain works to be done for their safety, which he directed during the remainder of his life. These consisted of piling round some of the piers, and protecting them with masonry by means of a diving-bell, rebuilding some of the cutwaters and octagons, &c.

Nevertheless, in 1835, Mr. Cubitt being called upon to report how far the proposed embankment for the New Houses of Parliament would affect the stability of the foundations of the bridge, he stated them to be still far from secure; he proposed to deposit heavy rubble stone round the piles—to surround each of them with short piling of oak or cast-iron, and to fill the space with stones and cement—to pave the whole space under the arches, and drive sheet piling on each



BAZAAR AT THE TOWN-HALL, MANCHESTER.—See next page.

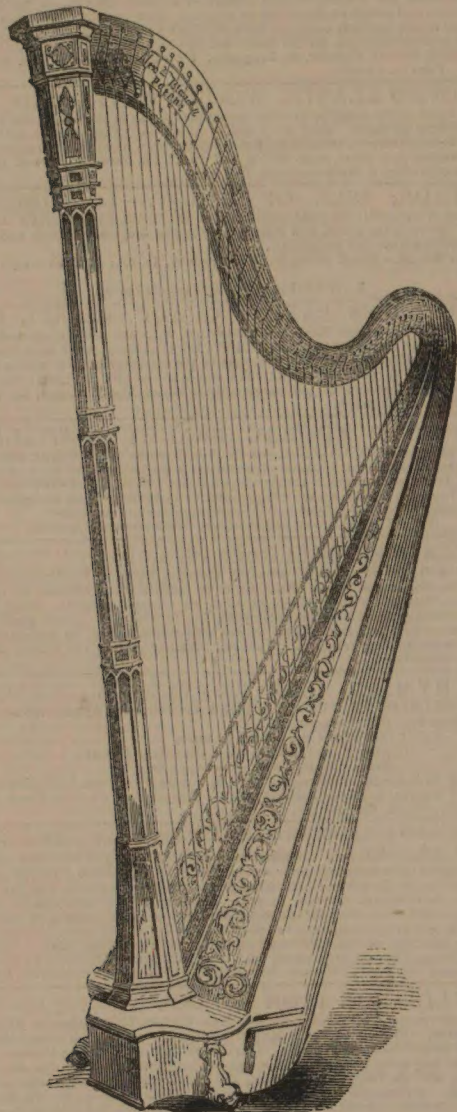


## THE PROPOSED NEW INFANTRY CAP.

This new pattern cap has been proposed for our infantry; but public opinion has been so unequivocally expressed against it, that it is not likely to prove a popular substitution for the cap now in wear. It is neither soldierlike nor appropriate; it bears a strong resemblance to the old Hessian infantry cap, which was introduced into the German service, but discontinued long before the Reformation. The cap is covered with black cloth, the crown and the brim being of black varnished leather; the band is of white worsted, as is the tuft, which is placed upon a ball of red worsted. Beneath is the royal crown, and underneath is a brass Maltese cross, in the centre of which is inscribed the number. On each side is a brass tiger's head, and inside is a small flap and spring; this contrivance being intended to serve as a ventilator in hot climates.



of which is inscribed the number. On each side is a brass tiger's head, and inside is a small flap and spring; this contrivance being intended to serve as a ventilator in hot climates.



HARP FOR THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

Mr. A. Blazdell has just had the honour of presenting to her Majesty, at Windsor Castle, a small harp, made by him expressly for the Princess Royal, which has been highly approved of by the Queen.

The harp is three feet high; the pillar carved in pure Elizabethan taste, of white maple wood, and burnished gold; the base of pillar is carved, and supported by two dolphins; the body is also of maple wood, pure white; the front is enamelled and highly ornamented, from the design of Raphael; the neck has double gold lines, and bears the rose, thistle, and shamrock, in gold. The machine has action similar to that of large harps, which is considered peculiar for so small an instrument. The pedals, which are constructed with the machine, are of ivory, as are also the sides of the body and pegs. At the top of the pillar is a splendid crown, carved and burnished gilt. The cover for the harp is of white satin, richly embroidered, two wreaths of the rose, thistle, and shamrock, with P. R. in gold, and the whole is enclosed in a splendid mahogany case, highly polished. The string box is also maple wood, inlaid with pearl, ivory tuning key, and in every respect is of the first workmanship. In tone, this small instrument is unusually powerful.

## CHESS.

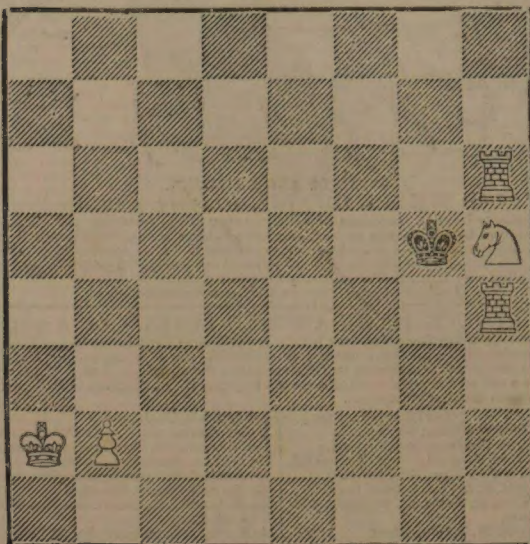
Solution to problem No. 42.

- |                      |                  |
|----------------------|------------------|
| WHITE.               | BLACK.           |
| 1. Q to KB 2nd       | P moves          |
| 2. Q to KB 7th       | P moves          |
| 3. Q to QR 2nd       | P moves          |
| 4. R to Q Kt 3rd     | P takes R        |
| 5. Q to Q Kt 2nd ch. | P takes Q mating |

Problem No. 43.—By EDWARD.

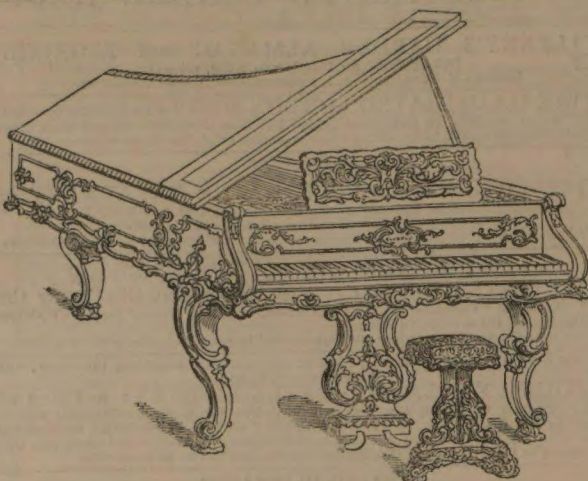
White to move and mate with the Pawn in eight moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Solution in our next.



GRAND PIANOFORTE FOR THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

Messrs. Collard and Collard, of Cheapside, have just completed two superb instruments for her Majesty the Queen of Spain, and the Infanta, of extraordinary beauty and superior tone. The Duchess della Victoria, with Donna Elidia and suite, have been to inspect them, and were, in the highest degree, delighted with their many and various improvements and perfection, in richness, power, and extreme beauty of tone, lightness and elasticity of touch, and, in fact, in all the essential requisites of a fine pianoforte. Their compass embraces seven octaves, extending from A to A, and in this material feature, these instruments present a great difference from grand pianos in general, which are mostly confined to six octaves and a half, or C to F. The action is distinguished by the name of "repeater," by which term the peculiar mechanism of Messrs. Collard's instruments is so well known. The embellishments of the instruments are in the best taste. The cases are of British mottled oak; the sides are paneled with richly gilt carvings. The plinth is carved and gilt in the style of Louis Quatorze. Each instrument is supported on three elegant and massive trusses to correspond with the main ornaments. The lyre used for the pedal action tastefully conceals the wires which connect it with the interior mechanism. On opening the piano, the desk and candlestands display much fancy fretwork, and the keeping of the accompanying decorations. In fine, even the minutest detail of these magnificent instruments perfectly sustains the high reputation of the factory where they have been constructed.



## THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, 17th Oct. 1843.

Mon cher Monsieur,—We are at present, as you may imagine, in a season little favourable for the exhibition of any very special novelty: the different changes of temperature succeed each other with such suddenness that it becomes exceedingly difficult to say what is required to meet them. It is, however, confidently expected that the cold will be extreme, in inverse proportion to the extraordinary heats that have predominated during the month of September; and that furs will come into immediate requisition, the more especially as it is well known that fur is one of those articles that offer to our fashionable artists the most valuable resources for the exhibition of their elegance and taste. Thus we find the question of furs now everywhere agitated; and we have no doubt that we shall, in the approaching season, see them more used than ever, and, according to all appearances, with greater success than ever; not merely for muffs, but also as trimmings for robes in swansdown and in chinchilla, and for pelerines and camails in ermine, sable, fox, &c.

Of the various materials for dress we think we may point out as those most likely to be worn—mousselines de laine and cashmeres, the rich tissues of Smyrna, imperial rips, damask Pekins with satin stripes, Pekins of two shades, shots poult de soie, Persian Pekins with gold shades, African velvets with bizarre designs, and foulards figured with palms and branches of olive.

The forms into which these articles are thrown are as yet little seen, nor do I imagine that I can afford you much information on this point for some few days. Nevertheless I trust I shall be excused for describing two or three toilets, which at least appear to be in happy taste. The first of these was a morning robe for indoor use, and was made with a corsage having a falling collar, with an under stomacher of battiste, embroidered in light stripes; the skirt was open, displaying a second petticoat, trimmed with a deep flounce edged with lace. The other dresses were outdoor dresses, in bronze taffety and in pearl grey poult de soie, the first of which was ornamented upon the front of the skirt with a double turnback en biais, wide at the bottom of the petticoat, but remounting to a point towards the corsage, and bordered on each side by a frill of the same stuff; the corsage high, with a collar commencing from the point of the corsage and widening in the shape of a pelerine on the shoulder, closed with small buttons behind, and trimmed all round it by a gather of the same stuff; the sleeves were plain, round jockeys, rather wide, and trimmed with a frill. The second dress was trimmed with a flounce of the height of half the skirt, and surmounted with a frill, à la vielle, of the same material; the corsage was high, with three seams, all of them covered with a frill; the sleeves plain, with two rows of frills, forming jockeys.

The most fashionable hats are those of satin, coquettishly enveloped with a fall of blonde with long ends, as also hats of violet-coloured velvet, lined with uncut velvet, and trimmed with bouquets of marabouts, made short and tufted.

I do not know that at the present moment I can give you anything else worth notice; and, indeed, from the uncertainty that at present reigns here, it is dangerous to say what the fashions really are. You may, however, in any event, rely upon being furnished with information as soon as any change occurs; and in the meantime adieu.

HENRIETTE DE B.

## CITY OF LONDON ELECTION.

## NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

The nomination of candidates for the honour of the seat in the representation of the city of London, rendered vacant by the death of the late Sir Matthew Wood, took place yesterday, at the Guildhall, in the presence of a vast assemblage of electors.

Twelve o'clock was the hour fixed for the commencement of business, but the doors of the Guildhall were opened shortly before eleven o'clock, when the Livery were admitted, and began to take up their stations in the hall. Before twelve it was half filled, and, at the commencement of the business, was more than two-thirds occupied.

Mr. Baring, with his mover and seconder, Mr. R. Ellice and Mr. Labouchere, arrived on the platform at a few minutes before the clock struck twelve, and took their position on the right side of the hustings, which were crowded with the partisans of the respective candidates.

A number of members of Parliament were present, and some of the most active and distinguished members of the Anti-Corn-law League. The members of the committees of both candidates were also present.

Mr. Pattison, in company with Mr. Jones Loyd, Mr. Travers, and the different members of his committee, arrived shortly afterwards. The Sheriffs arrived at a few minutes after twelve, when proclamation was made, and the Queen's writ and the bribery act read.

Mr. Sheriff Musgrove called on the electors to give a patient and attentive hearing to all the gentlemen who might address them.

Mr. Prescott then came forward and proposed his friend Mr. James Pattison, as a fit and proper person to represent this City in Parliament. (Loud cheers.) He had known him so long, and so well, that he was able to assure them they would not be disappointed in him. (Cheers.) They knew him to be a merchant of the City of London, and a man of high character. His political principles were in accordance with his own, and he believed with the majority of the constituency. (Cheers and laughter.) He was a Liberal in politics, and a consistent supporter of the principles of free trade. He had always given his support to what was believed to be best for mankind. He was one whose word was as his bond, and whose actions had ever equalled his professions. (Cheers.)

Mr. Travers then came forward amid loud cheers to second the nomination, and after a brief but earnest eulogium on the character of the late Sir Matthew Wood, proceeded to say that Mr. Pattison had been invited to fill the vacancy in their representation, as the most fit and proper man in the City who could be found. He was the friend of order (uproar) and good government; the friend of all our free institutions, and the unflinching defender of all our popular rights. (Loud cheers.) They wanted a fit and proper man, and where could they find a more proper or more fit man than Mr. Pattison? (Cheers.) With Mr. Pattison's principles their interests were bound up. (Cheers.) Let them, therefore, return James Pattison, Esq., to Parliament, as the representative of free principles, and the advocate of the vital interest of this great country. (Loud cheers.)

Alderman Brown then came forward to propose Mr. Baring as a fit and proper person to represent the city of London in Parliament. His appearance was the signal for a tremendous uproar; and he long spoke in dumb show to all except those who were immediately around him. He said they could not find a better man than Mr. Baring. He had long been in a position to observe, and he knew well that no man was better fitted to be sent to Parliament than the English merchant; and of the character of the English merchant, they could not have a better sample than in the person of Mr. Baring. The alderman then proceeded with much warmth, but in perfect dumb show, to denounce the tyranny of democracy, and the conduct of Mr. O'Connell, who, he said, was leading his fellow countrymen to destruction. (Great uproar.) They had done justice to Mr. Pattison on a former occasion—he hoped they would imitate themselves on the present occasion. (Cheers, laughter, and uproar.) It was with the highest satisfaction he proposed to them Thomas Baring, Esq. (Great uproar.)

Mr. Russell Ellice seconded the nomination in two or three sentences, which were delivered in dumb show.

The Sheriff again came forward, and reminded the Livery of the request he had before made of them.

Mr. Pattison then came forward amid long-protracted cheering. He (Mr. Pattison) was the friend of free principles, who would vote for the repeal of the Corn-laws, who wanted cheap bread and cheap sugar. (Cheers.) A free trade in corn was the true basis of all commercial freedom. (Cheers.) And unless those principles were adopted, the trade of this country must dwindle until it came to nought. (Loud cheers.) The cause of free trade was their cause and the cause of the people. He was reminded that to-morrow would be the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, and he would quote to them, he thought not inappropriately, the words of the immortal Nelson—"England expects that every man will do his duty." (Loud cheers, and cries of "We will, we will!")

Mr. Baring then came forward, amid the most tremendous uproar. He was inaudible to all who were not close to him. He said he could not be accused of presumption, for he had come forward in compliance with the wishes of a large body of the citizens of London. Let it not be concluded that a free trade was necessarily a fair trade, or a good trade. It had been said that he favoured protection for British interests. But he was not friendly to any protection which he did not believe calculated to secure the best interests of his fellow-countrymen. He said there was now a return of credit, confidence, and activity in the country, and would they risk these upon the mere assertion of free trade principles? The question now was, protection or no protection. While he was in favour of a fixed duty on corn, he thought that the benefits which might result from a fixed duty would be too dearly bought by exciting and alarming the country by an interference with the interest of the agriculture of the country. They were told that they were at issue on the point of free trade; there were other interests upon which he was at issue with Mr. Pattison, but he should appeal to the poll to-morrow. If defeated, he should retire with no feelings of rancour towards his opponent; and if, on the other hand, he should be triumphant, he should go to Parliament their free representative, and not the factious opponent of any administration, but attempting to serve the best interests of his constituents and the country at large. (Cheers, hisses, and uproar.)

Sheriff Musgrove then came forward, took the show of hands, and declared, amid the most deafening cheers, that the Sheriffs were of opinion, that the show of hands was in favour of James Pattison, Esq.

He also announced that a poll had been demanded on behalf of both candidates, and that the polling would commence to-morrow (this morning), at eight o'clock, and close at four in the afternoon. (Cheers.)

Mr. Pattison and Mr. Baring then both quitted the Hall, each surrounded and cheered by his partisans, and hooted and yelled at by his opponents.

[Next week we shall give several illustrations of this exciting contest.]

## STATE OF THE POLL.

NINE O'CLOCK.			
Pattison	..	..	1308
Baring	..	..	1042
TEN O'CLOCK.			
Pattison	..	..	2655
Baring	..	..	2310
ELEVEN O'CLOCK.			
Pattison	..	..	3752
Baring	..	..	3616
TWELVE O'CLOCK.			
Pattison	..	..	4706
Baring	..	..	4663
ONE O'CLOCK.			
Pattison	..	..	5371
Baring	..	..	5302
TWO O'CLOCK.			
Pattison	..	..	5820
Baring	..	..	5691
THREE O'CLOCK.			
Pattison	..	..	6203
Baring	..	..	6044
FOUR O'CLOCK.—CLOSE OF THE POLL.			
Pattison	..	..	6535
Baring	..	..	6334
Majority for Pattison			201